THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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TOWN.....11-8.
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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 6TH JUNE.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the *Englishman* now sees the impolicy of giving up the opium monopoly. It says:

"The superior quality of the Indian article alone enables it to hold its own in the conflict, just as superior brands of wine hold their own in the wine market. It becomes an all important point that this superiority should be maintained. Of this there would be no guarantee were the manufacture to fall into private hands, while, if the Indian opium attempted to appeal to popular favour on the score of cheapness, and thus enter the lists against the Persian article, the only result would be that it would be beaten out of the field. The private manufacturer in India might in lapse of time come to perceive that the condition of a successful business lay in attention to quality rather than to quantity, but in the meanwhile the Indian trade would have been largely diverted into Persian channels, and we know there is nothing more difficult than to bring a trade that has been diverted back into its old course. We can but faintly imagine the effect of all this on the finances of India. The first result of a discontinuance of the Government monopoly and the imposition of a customs duty and excise would, we believe rough calculations have gone to show, be a slight loss of revenue; the subsequent consequences are beyond any means of calculation. The probabilities we have sketched above. This much, however, seems clear. If there is a danger, as no doubt there is, in allowing a large portion of the Indian revenue to depend on so precarious a source as the opium traffic, the danger would not be removed were that traffic committed to the vicissitudes of private enterprise."

Them's our sentiments.

THE REPORT of Sir Ashley Eden's Army Commission is likely to bear fruit. It is stated that there will be, in future, no separate Commanders of the Bombay and Madras armies, but four Lieutenant Generals, the one for the Punjab also being in charge of Sind. We hope the other reform suggested, which are also very important, will not be neglected.

M. AND MADAME UJFALVY, whose *livre de luxe* on Central Asia is quite the book of the season, are at present staying at Simla, where they are the guests of Sir Robert and Lady Egerton. It is stated that M. de Ujfalvy has given up his tour *via* Gilgit, and that he will instead go to Yarkand, *via* Srinagar and Leh.

THE CAUSE of high English education in the Punjab seems to be seriously threatened. It is proposed to abolish scholarships or stipends for those students who take up English, and to raise the College fee from 2 to 10 Rupees per mensem. This means that high English education will be made prohibitory. We do hope that Lord Ripon will interfere and arrest this retrograde step.

THE JOURNAL OF THE ANJUMAN-I-PUNJAB says that some of the questions in the Question-papers for the last Entrance examination of the Punjab University College, which were printed at the Lahore Central Jail, under the strict supervision of its Superintendent, appeared to have transpired and the candidates, who were suspected to have obtained these questions, were lately prosecuted by the Police (not by the Registrar of the Punjab University College, as stated in a late issue of the *Civil and Military Gazette*) in the Court of the Judicial Assistant, Lahore, but they have been discharged, as it was not proved that they had obtained any of the actual Question-papers. If the Registrar had remonstrated against the prosecution, what business had the Police to take it upon themselves and thus court a defeat? The criminal prosecution of school-boys in this way cannot but have a most demoralizing effect. We hope an example will be made of the Police for thus wilfully subjecting innocent school-boys to the degradation and hardships of a criminal prosecution.

DURING THE YEAR 1879, there were issued 775 publications from Madras. Of these 156 were original works, 116 translations, and 503 re-publications, one-fourth of the whole being educational. In Bombay, there were 1,097 publications. Of these, 368 were original works, 54 translations, and 657 republications. In Bengal there were, 1,391 publications. Of these, 1,074 were original works, 95 translations and 222 republications. Of these publications, 651 were in the Bengali language. In the N. W. P. and Oudh, there were 541 publications, 41 in English, 204 in Urdu and Hindi, 145 classical, and 61 polyglots. In the Punjab there were 926 publications, 369 being original works, 22 translations, and 535 republications. So Bengal stands foremost in the race of literary enterprize.

AN IMPERIAL MANIFESTO has been issued by Emperor Alexander III. in which His Majesty declares his intention to maintain the autocratic power entrusted to him.

TUESDAY, 7TH JUNE.

THE ANTI-OPIUM AGITATION in England is gathering strength. The Anglo-Oriental Society for the suppression of the Opium trade have made an appeal for a guarantee fund of £25,000. Towards the furtherance of this purpose the Birmingham Auxiliary Committee raised £1,750; Mr. T. W. Pease, M. P., promised £1,000; Mr Arthur Pease, M. P., £500; and Mr. J. E. Wilson, of Birmingham, £1,000. This is the way English agitators go to work. Here is a lesson for India.

AT THE Annual Meeting of the above Society Mr. Hugh Mason, M. P., a Manchester Cotton Lord, said that "if the Christian churches of this country were only to sink their petty differences and have faith in the mighty power of their Master, no Government could for long resist the prayerful efforts of the pious against forcing the opium traffic on the poor Chinese." What is morally wrong, he says, can never be politically right; "therefore, it is a sin on the part of the Government to derive revenues from this accursed traffic." Mr. Mason will be remembered as one who considered that India could do very well without the import duties which interfere with the trade of Lancashire, and who could not be induced to regard the salt tax in India as of any considerable importance.

THE RUMOUR is revived that the Marquis of Lorne intend shortly to resign the Governor-Generalship of Canada and that the Princess Louise will probably not return to Canada at all. The Marquis of Lorne was appointed in the autumn of 1878, and has, thefore, only completed about half of the usual term of service. Some of the friends of the Argylls are busily suggesting that if Lord Ripon must come home, the Marquis of Lorne would be a suitable successor. The Queen, they say, would approve of this; and the Princess Louise would not object.

NO LESS than six of Mr. Gladstone's own colleagues did not vote for his motion for a national monument to Lord Beaconsfield. As soon as the division was taken they left the House. They were Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Chas. Dilke, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Trevelyan, and Mr. Fawcett.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS on the 13th May, Mr. W. Egerton asked the Secretary of State for India whether, as it was desirable to encourage the freight of salt to India, he would urge upon the Government of India that English salt should not be placed at a disadvantage in India, by a higher rate of duty of 1*l.* per ton than that levied on Sambhar Lake salt, and that the salt made in India should not be sold under the cost of production, *plus* the duty charged on English salt; and whether he could lay upon the table any correspondence on the subject. The Marquis of Hartington said he had been in communication with the Government of India on the subject, and their reply would shortly be communicated. So every thing is to be done in India to suit the plutocracy of England!

IT IS SAID that the Government of India has ruled that salaries of Government servants under Rs. 50 a month are not liable to attachment in execution of a Civil Court decree, and that one-fourth only of the salaries of those drawing above Rs. 50 a month is liable to attachment.

IN THE REPORT of a Parliamentary discussion about Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Labouchere is made to say of his colleague that he could not be expected to sit below the Bar for ever "like a Peri at the gates of Paradise." This remark, it is said, caused great hilarity in the House.

THE TWO YOUNG INDIAN LADIES—whose picturesque dress was so much admired at Court last year—were, says the *World*, again present at her Majesty's Drawing-room, on the 5th, in their Indian dress. The young ladies are the daughters of Mr. Gyanendra Mohun Tagore.

THE CULCUTTA firms interested in the cultivation of tea have formed themselves into an association to be called the Indian Tea Association, "with a view to consultation and united action in matters of common interest, such as notably the regulation of the bonus system; extension of sales of Indian tea in India; dealing with blight; improvement of communications; questions affecting the tenure of land; inland emigration, and the like."

THE MADRAS MAIL is not very complimentary to Sir Lepel Griffin. Our contemporary says:—"Sir Lepel Griffin is eighty-second on the combined list of Wallahs. He has had great luck. He was made a C. S. I. about eight months ago, and was three from the bottom of the list of C. S. I. men last Monday. At one bound he goes over the head of one hundred and thirty-four men, the greater number of whom are infinitely better men than himself, but cannot hold a candle to him in the matter of—"cheek."

WEDNESDAY, 8TH JUNE.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY has given an opinion to the effect that the Registrar of Bombay is justified in accepting for registration any document relating to immoveable property situate wholly in, or in part, out of British India.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT has issued a most eulogistic Resolution, bidding farewell to Col. Anderson, Commissioner of Survey and Settlement in Bombay and Mysore. The Resolution thus concludes:

"In now saying farewell to the last of the distinguished officers who have devoted themselves to the Bombay Land Revenue Settlement from its creation to its maturity, his Excellency in Council is sensible that Government in that department of the administration is about to lose an adviser in whom ability, energy, and judgment are combined with professional experience and thorough knowledge of the people, in a measure which can hardly be reproduced.

Col. Anderson well deserves the encomiums showered upon him.

IN MOVING the Resolution in the House of Lords for a national monument to Lord Beaconsfield Lord Granville said:

I myself, assisted by some of those social advantages which Lord Beaconsfield was without, came into the House of Commons at a very early age, and some six months before Mr. Disraeli took his seat in that assembly. I had thus the opportunity of hearing that speech famous for its failure, although I am convinced if that speech had been made in a House of Commons which knew him better, it would have been received with cheers and sympathy instead of derisive laughter—a speech, which, owing to the feeling of his audience, he was obliged to conclude with a sentence somewhat resembling an ejaculation by Mr. Sheridan, which showed the unconquerable confidence which strong men have in their own power. My lords, the last time Lord Beaconsfield spoke in this House a speech of an augmentative character was a few weeks ago. I think it was about ten o'clock on the second day of the debate of Afghanistan that Lord Beaconsfield sent me a message saying that he proposed speaking directly. I sent him a strong remonstrance saying that two peers, who had been in office, and a third peer, one of the most remarkable speakers in the House, desired to take part in the debate; but Lord Beaconsfield persisted, and I thought I was rather justified in making a rather strong complaint of his having done so. I have since learned with regret that Lord Beaconsfield just before he received that message from me had swallowed one drug and had inhaled another drug, *in* quantities nicely adapted so as to enable him to speak free from the depression of his complaint during the time that speech required for delivery. I cannot help thinking that such incidents as these, although not very great in themselves, one at the beginning and the other at the end of a Parliamentary career which lasted 44 years, were proofs of that determination which he possessed and of that contempt for obstacles which might have alarmed more weak men. After adverting to the influence exercised by Lord Beaconsfield over those who surrounded him in both Houses of Parliament, his literary skill, and his power of metaphor and argument, Lord Granville remarked that the deceased Statesman was, with certain exceptions, singularly tolerant of his political opponents, and had shown it especially in his references to the late Lord Russell and Lord Palmerston. Their Lordship's House had been called proud and wealthy, but no one had ever a better right both by precept and example to enter its portals than the late Earl of Beaconsfield.

IN MOVING a similar Resolution in the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone made a grand speech, of which the following is an abstract:

"Expatiating upon the magnitude of the part Lord Beaconsfield had played in the history of his country, Mr.

Gladstone stated that one who was his political friend might fairly have said of him when he came back from Berlin :

Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis,
Ingreditur victorque viros supereminet omnes.

Turning to consider the personal qualities of the late Minister, Mr. Gladstone found in Mr. Pitt the only parallel in respect to the surprise he might say the wonder, with which his career was regarded. There were in his character certain great qualities as extraordinary as his intellectual powers. There were a strong will, his long-sighted persistency of purpose, his remarkable power of self-government, and last, not least, his great Parliamentary courage. Mr. Gladstone had known scores of Ministers, but never any two who were his equal in these respects. The Premier signalled out Lord Beaconsfield's sympathy with his race, for which he was always ready to risk his popularity. Not the less commendable was his sympathy and helpfulness towards men of letters, and the touching devotion to his wife, which had led to his foregoing the honour of a public funeral. Mr. Gladstone also wished to state in the House of Commons on this occasion that in all the judgments delivered by Lord Beaconsfield upon himself he never was actuated by sentiments of personal antipathy. He concluded by urging the House, in the following peroration, to accept, and accept in the kindest spirit, the resolution : "That which we are here to look at is the greatness of the man, the greatness of the offices which he sustained, the greatness of the part which he played, and the greatness of the transactions associated with his name, and, finally, the full and undisputed Constitutional authority which he possessed for those actions, whether they were according to our sense and taste or not, the full, plenary Constitutional authority which he possessed, to authorise beforehand, and sanction afterwards. These are the essential considerations that ought to guide us, and I feel convinced at least of this, that unless it be my own grievous fault—and if so, I can but regret it—I have said enough to show this Committee that they will do well and wisely to accept, and to accept in a kindly spirit, the motion which I have now the honour to submit on behalf of a public monument to Lord Beaconsfield."

A MYSTERY has been solved. In the House of Commons Mr. A. Balfour asked whether the statement was correct that a Russian mission had been despatched from St. Petersburg to Cabul, and if so, whether the Government intended to take any steps in the matter? Lord Hartington in reply said that on seeing the statements in the newspapers he telegraphed to the Governor-General of India to ask whether they had any foundation in fact. From the reply it would seem that the Indian Government have recieved no information confirmatory of the statements. They also say they have recieved several communications from the Ameer Abdul Rahman with reference to communications which have taken place between him and the Russian authorities respecting the return of the Ameer's son from Russia to Cabul. The Ameer asked their advice on all these communications, and so far as they were aware no Russian has accompained the Ameer's son farther than Mazar-i-Sherriff. The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* has since confirmed this. Mr. Bourke, at the same sitting, asked whether there is a British Agent at Cabul? "No accredited agent," was Lord Hartington's reply. Sir Charles Dilke closed the incident by supplementary information which reached the Foreign Office from St. Petersburg. On the 17th February Lord Dofferin was told by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs that General Kauffman had directed an escort to proceed with the ladies of the family of the Ameer as far as the Russian frontier. The Ameer had returned a letter simply of compliment for the attention shown to his family.

M. DROUHET, the new Governor of Pondicherry, has issued a circular in which he thus dwells on the rights of the Indian subjects of France :

A rather large number of Natives of every religion and caste have declared their intention of renouncing these rights, to efface all distinction among themselves, and to submit to the laws common to all Frenchmen, in order to become themselves citizens in the full acceptation of the term ; and they are asking the boon of naturalisation from France, which cannot be refused. These aspirations are quite legitimate in themselves, and the Government should not be indifferent to them. But the result is an inquietude among the Natives, (whose attachment to their manners and customs is no less respectable and who know only their own laws which affect the person) which is not justified. And while applauding the incontestable progress, which marks in the social order the access of all to French law, the Government, born of all laws, never thought of profitting by it to change the condition of others and the *regime* under which they live. The fears manifested with respect to this question, and which I have found expressed in addresses presented to me on my arrival, are hence unfounded. I have been careful, both in my speeches and in private audiences, to dissipate them and to enlighten the two parties on the import of an evolution which menaces nobody. The Republic is, in fact, above all a *regime* of liberty ; it asks no Native to abandon his manners and customs ; the liberal institutions with which it has endowed French India, and which allow the most humble to make his voice heard, ought to suffice to reassure all parties. It is necessary, gentlemen, that those placed immediately under your authority should be deeply impressed with truth and no one must be allowed, in imposing on their credulity to show amongst them distrust and disaffection. This danger will be avoided if you will, as I do not doubt, second my efforts, and be my interpreter to those who are under your charge until I shall be able to visit them myself, and confirm these assurances with my own voice.

Nobly said. France does not want to denationalize its Indian subjects in order to confer upon them the rights of citizenship.

THURSDAY 9TH JUNE.

WE HAVE received a letter bitterly complaining of the condition of the Kamarhatti road leading to Durga Churn Pithuri's Ghat. Our correspondent says that the North Suburban Municipality systematically neglects this road and takes no steps to mend it. We hope the complaint will be attended to.

THE THAKOOR SHAHEB of Wadhwan we are requested to state intends to publish from motives of benevolence old and reputed Sanskrit works as well as those in Brij and Gujrati at cost-price.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to the remarkable fact that since the introduction of the graded system in the Subordinate Education Service in Bengal, now more than two years and a half, only three officers have received permanent promotion from the first four classes. No wonder that the operation of the scheme is viewed with great dissatisfaction.

REFERRING to the Government Resolution dated 13th December 1880 on the subject of text-books in Vernacular Medical Schools, the Government has called for translations of the following books : Robert's Hand-book of Medicine selected passages into Urdu, Playfair's Midwifery selected passages into Bengali and Urdu ; Kanyelal Dey's Medical Jurisprudence, a selected passage, into Urdu. Specimen translations are to be submitted by the 1st October next to Dr. R. C. Chundra, President of the Committee of Selection.

THE WEATHER report for the week ending 4th June mentions more or less rain to have fallen in every district in Bengal, but the most heavy showers have fallen in Burdwan, Bankoora, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Dinagepore, Furreedpore, Mymensing. The price of rice ranges from 28 to 38 seers per rupee.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, it is stated, have made this liberal proposal to the Governor of Pundicherry. It has offered to supply six young men of European descent, or natives of French India, with funds to proceed to France and study in any of the Colleges there. After they have passed the necessary examinations, they may enter the service of the Government in any of its colonial possessions in the East. The expenses will be paid from the national exchequer of France. We commend this example to our Government.

FRIDAY 10TH JUNE.

A CONTEMPORARY makes the following abstract from the *Protikar* of Moorshedabad :

The *Protikar* of Moorshidabad reports a quarrel between Mr. Masters, District Superintendent of Police, and Baboo Romesh Chundes Dutta, Joint-Magistrate of Bankoora. When proceeding on tour, the Magistrate left his office in charge of his Joint Romesh Baboo. He left him directions to inspect all the offices under the Magistrate. Under this direction, Romesh Baboo wanted to inspect the office of the Sub-Inspector of Police That officer reported the matter to the District Superintendent of Police Mr. Masters. Mr. Masters sent a reply, directing the Sub-Inspector not to permit the Joint to inspect his office. This order reached the hands of the Sub-Inspector when Romesh Baboo had almost done with his office. When the order was shewn to him, he did not pay any heed to it, and finished the remaining portion of his business. On the Magistrate's arrival to the Sudder Station, Romesh Baboo reported the matter to him, and Mr. Anderson asked for an explanation from Mr. Masters. Mr. Masters took a high tone, said that the Joint had no right to inspect the office of the Sub-Inspector, and that the Joint should apologise to him for having inspected the said office in defiance of his authority. Mr. Anderson was offended with the conduct of Mr. Masters, and reported to the Commissioner that, if the Joint had no right to inspect the office of the Sub-Inspector, he gave him that right when he left the Sudder Station for Moffusil. Besides, if his subordinates have no power to inspect the said office, it would be simply impossible for the Magistrate himself to inspect all the offices in a District. The Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Police, however, sided with Mr. Masters, and we are told that the whole case has been referred to Government.

STRANGE TO SAY the responsibility of regulating preaching in the squares is thrown by some malicious critics upon the local Government. But the Government had nothing to do with it. The question was first raised by the Police Commissioner and subsequently by the Municipal Commissioners. It is nonsense to say that the Government has an ulterior object in view—that is to say it wishes to put down open-air meetings by the public. This question has not for a moment suggested itself to those who have taken part in the discussion. Give a dog a bad name and then hang it!

AN INCIDENT, says the *Englishman*, has occurred at Belfast which may have some effect upon the desire of the Calcutta missionaries to preach in the streets. In that town three missionaries were lately prosecuted, and two convicted, for preaching and singing in the streets. One of the latter appealed ; the other went to gaol, preferring to do his fourteen days rather than pay the forty shillings fine. The odd thing about it was that the indictments charged them with "indecent behaviour."

A SPECIAL telegram from London to the *Bombay Gazette* says that the Attorney-General has directed a *Nolle prosequi* to be entered in the charge of libel against the Editor of the London *Statesman*. All's well that ends well.

THE MORADABAD case arising out of disputes between Hindus and Mahomedans has been disposed of by Mr. Justice Straight. His Lordship, while condemning the Hindu publications, as containing obscene matters, thus extenuates the guilt of the author :

I think it right to remark that though I have felt it my duty to express in no uncertain words my opinion as to the character of the applicant's books, and his undoubted criminality in publishing them—I cannot refrain from saying that there are circumstances in mitigation of his conduct, which should not be overlooked. His religion, his deities—all the things most cherished and revered by him—had been subjected to persistent attacks by Mahomedan writers of a kind that might naturally arouse angry feelings and provoke retaliation. So far as this goes to excuse his conduct, he is entitled to the fullest benefit of it.

We hope both Hindus and Mahomedans in Upper India will practise toleration towards each other.

SATURDAY 11TH JUNE.

IT APPEARS that the employes of the Tramway Company, whose high-handed doings at Bagbazar we noticed last week, have been convicted and fined by Mr. Ameer Ali Rs. 25 each. The Tramway Company ought not to keep such men in their service.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a prospectus signed by some native gentlemen being an appeal to capitalists, zemindars and others, suggesting the construction of a railway on a two and half feet guage, between Sawarapuli and Tarakeshar, in the Hughli district, a distance of twenty-five miles. They estimate the capital required for construction and rolling stock at five lakhs, and the probably net returns at 5½ per cent., and they propose that the line should be constructed and maintained by natives. The line was at one time projected by the East India Railway Company, but for some reason or other the scheme dropped through. We believe it will pay, and hope capitalists will be found to undertake it.

REFERRING to the summary dismissal of the students of the Shibpore College the *Bombay Gazette* justly says, "it seems to savour of vindictiveness." Our contemporary goes on :

Would such a sweeping measure of excision have been adopted if the offending students had been English youths? When we remember some of the outrageous cases of hazing condoned at public schools at home, it appears to us that the Bengal professors have gone beyond the mark in the endeavour to make the students world acquainted with their *nec me impune lacessit* attitude.

It is the old story of the crime of color.

THERE were 149 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 4th June, of which 9 were from cholera, 3 from small-pox, 43 from fevers, 14 from bowel complaints, 3 from anxiety and suicide, 17 from asthma and pthisis, 8 from convulsions, 18 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Seven children were still-born, 36 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year ; 15 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 16. The average of daily mortality was 21·2. The recent rains we are glad to note have put down cholera.

A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred in Clive Street on the morning of Thursday last. Half of the roof of a godown fell in and buried 15 persons, males and females, who were working as masons and coolies in the repair of the house. All the 15 persons were rescued, but an aged woman died immediately after removal and of the others two have also died. The house belongs to the well-known millionaires the Seals of Colootollah.

FAVOURABLE reports of the plague continue to arrive from Bagdad. The disease is expected shortly to cease.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows :

We have been surprised to hear that the Post Master General of Bengal has *dismissed* from the service three clerks belonging to three different Post offices for having *missent* a single letter. The offence is so trivial (we are not even inclined to look upon it as an offence, we look upon it as mere inadvertence) and the punishment so heavy that we deem it our duty to bring the matter to the notice of Mr. Hogg, the Director General, who we hope will cause an inquiry to be made, and, if things turn out to be as we have had them, order the poor men to be reinstated with such punishment as their case may demand.

If the Post Master General means to check the missending of articles (for absolutely to put a stop to it is we believe impracticable), he might adopt some lighter punishment, say, a small fine for every letter that is missent. Where the thing occurs very often and is owing to the carelessness of the same individual that man might be degraded or even suspended, but beyond this we think it is unnecessary to proceed. Dismissal from service is a punishment that ought to be reserved for extreme cases.

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WE HAVE received the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office :

Simla, June 6.—It is reported from Kandahar that numerous detachments of Cavalry are on the road from Herat to Jashir. A traveller lately arrived at Kandahar from Herat reports that Ayub has not left Herat, but intends to do so shortly. Reinforcements were to leave Kandahar for Girishk on the 30th ultimo.

8th.—The Government of India have decided that a formal and public enquiry into the charges brought against Muhammad Hyat Khan shall be held under Act 37 of 1850. It is reported from Kandahar that a force of Irregular Horse and Foot under Sirdars Hashim Khan, Muhammad Hassan and Abdulla Khan arrived before Girishk on the 3rd instant. It was attacked by the Amir's troops and dispersed after four hours' fighting. The losses are not known. The report requires confirmation.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications :—1. Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Central Provinces for 1880. 2. Statistics of the working of Indian Railways for half year ending 30th June 1880. 3. Annual Report of the Insane Asylums in Bengal for 1880. 4. Annual Report of the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1880. 5. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, extra number to Part II. for 1880. 6. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. IV. April, 1881. 7. Silver in its Relation to Industry and Trade. The Danger of Demonetizing it. By William Brown. 8. The Indo-Aryans, their History, Creed and Practice. By Rama Chundra Ghosha F. R. S. L. 9. Eastern Proverbs and Emblems illustrating old Truths. By the Revd. J. Long. 10. The Sudarshanna-Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy, Vol. 5, No. 3, March, 1881. 11. The First Annual Report of the Punjab Central Brahma Samaj for 1880-81. 12. Messrs. John Dickenson & Co's Monthly Price List of Printing paper, cards &c. for June, 1881.

THE PREACHING CASE has been again postponed in consequence of the absence of one of the Magistrates. It will be heard again on Wednesday next.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, June 5th.—The House of Commons will re-assemble on June 9th. The disturbed condition of Ireland assuming a serious aspect, the Lord Lieutenant has demanded further military reinforcements, which are being promptly despatched. All officers absent on leave have been ordered to rejoin their regiments.

7th.—The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that the report of the committee on Indian Coast defences recomends the estimated expenditure of from two to three millions sterling, and adds that there is very probability of the sum being granted. At an open-air meeting in Hyde Park, Mr. Parnell made a speech, in which he demanded of the Government cessation of evictions in Ireland, otherwise he declined to be responsible for the consequences. The latest advices from Ireland state that the Government has issued a circular to the police, which shows its determination to put a stop to any opposition to evictions. A disorderly meeting of Land Leaguers has been dispersed by the police.

8th.—The latest news form Ireland states that numerous arrests have been made under the Coercion Act. The Land League meeting which was to have been held at Mullingar has been prohibited. A serious ryot has taken place at Skull, Country Cork. The Constabulary took many prisoners, who were afterwards rescued by the rioters. The roads and telegraphs in the neighbourhood have been destroyed. Troops are now advancing from Cork to quell the disturbance. Mr. Chamberlain yesterday made an elaborate speech at Birhmingham, chiefly in vindication of the policy of the Government. In a speech by Lord Carnarvon at Burton-on-Trent, his Lordship said the policy of the Government was a menace to every class of property.

9th.—The rioting at Skull is subsiding. Attempts have been made to wreck the trains conveying troops from Cork.

8th.—Russia supports the demands of the Prince of Bulgaria.

10th.—The latest news from Ireland states that a very serious riot has taken place at Cork. The police were fiercely attacked by a mob and many of them injured. A large number of rioters were also injured and many others arrested,

Parliament re-assembled last night after the Whitsuntide recess, Mr. Monk, Member for Gloucester, introduced a motion that a new treaty of commerce with France will not satisfy England without a reduction of duties. The House carried the motion against Government by 77 against 49 votes.

News has been received of a most destructive fire at Quebec, in which one thousand houses were destroyed.

10th.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to-day by Fenians to blow up the Town Hall at Liverpool. Two American Irishmen have been arrested.

11th—The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs replying to a question said that the Government has no information as to the extent of Tekke Territory annexed by Russia, neither has Government any information respecting the rumoured negotiations of Russia to secure the submission of the Merve Turkomans. Fifty Cork Rioters have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Five Land League meetings which were to have taken place have been prohibited. Advices from South America state that one thousand Chinese have been massacred by Negroes at Santorasa in Chili.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1881.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

IV.

THE question of the substitution of the excise system in lieu of the Government monopoly for the levy of the opium revenue is not new. Lord Canning described the Government monopoly as a scheme showing so much integrity and soundness of policy as a means of finance, that it will be found difficult to devise any other scheme possessed of so many advantages and so few real disadvantages. The question was first raised with reference to the system which, previous to 1856, obtained in the North-Western Provinces, of farming the duties on the retail sale of Opium for internal consumption; the expediency of admitting foreign Opium into those Provinces by passes; and the lowering of the retail price of Abkari Opium. In 1859 Sir Robert Hamilton, Agent to the Governor General, Central India, and Mr. Muir, Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, N. W. P. proposed the substitution for Government monopoly the free and unrestricted cultivation of the Poppy throughout India on the payment of an acreage tax, and the free manufacture and export of Opium on the payment of a fixed duty of Rs. 400 per chest. The Bengal Government was called upon to express its opinion on the subject, and it in its turn called upon the Board of Revenue to make a report. The Board submitted an elaborate letter signed by Mr. Eden as Junior Secretary to the Board. We will quote some of the arguments adduced by the Board of Revenue in support of the present system. The Board wrote: "The high price which the Bengal Opium has hitherto commanded in the China market arises principally from the confidence which exists there as to its purity from adulteration, and the skill, experience, and science of those by whom it is prepared. The slightest change even in the external appearance of the chests in which the Opium is contained has been found to create suspicion in the minds of the brokers and to affect the sale. Opium, therefore, prepared under a system of free and competing manufacture could not be expected to command anything approaching the prices of the Government provision Opium." Again: "There are, therefore, sound reasons for doubting whether Opium manufactured by private parties in Bengal, would be able to compete with the indigenous drug of China, an analysis of which in 1853 proved it even then to be a very formidable rival to the Bengal produce; it is perhaps even now rather a caprice than any real superiority that makes the Benares and Patna Opium such a favorite with the more wealthy consumers in China; it is, at all events, a matter of certainty, that as soon as the confidence in its purity begins to be shaken, it will be a mere question with the Chinese whether they will import their rice and grow their Opium, or import their Opium and grow their rice; with their very dense population it is not possible that they can grow both sufficiently to meet the demand; and so long as the Bengal Opium continues to enjoy its present prestige, and is obtainable at a moderate price, they will, in all probability, to a great extent at least, prefer the latter course." The Board then pointed out the practical difficulty of fixing a rate of duty which would secure the revenue to Government and fair profits to the exporter. They remarked: "The fluctuating nature of the price of Opium is apparent from the fact, that in 1853-54 the average price obtained at the Opium Sales was Rs. 740-5-5¾, whereas throughout the present year it has been fetching considerably over Rs. 1,600 per chest. From the Appendix C. of the Behar Agent's Report, it will be seen, that the average cost price to Government of a chest of Opium in the year 1837-38 was Rs. 286-9-5¼, and that the average sale proceeds of that year's provision were Rs. 558-12-10. If in that year, then, the Government had levied a mere Export duty of Rs. 400 per chest, the revenue of the State would have gained to the extent of Rs. 147-12-7¼ per chest in excess of the actual profits obtained under the existing system, and the manufacturer, under Sir R. Hamilton's plan, would have been a loser to the same extent. But if the year 1856-57 is taken, it will be found that the cost price of each chest was on an average Rs. 269-6-1, and the selling price Rs. 1,436-4-7½; and if in that year, instead of receiving the full advantage of the high market prices, the Government had merely been able to levy a duty of Rs. 400, the State would have lost Rs. 766-8-6½ on each chest, which, on 22,016 chests, would have been a loss of revenue amounting to Rs. 1,68,76,009 on the Behar Opium alone." The Board gave it as their opinion that, if even a fixed export duty of Rs. 500 per chest can be permanently imposed —which the Board considered extremely doubtful, —the cultivation must in all probability be more than doubled to yield the same amount of revenue as is now realized with so much punctuality, facility and satisfaction to all parties. And the extension of cultivation would be injurious in diverse ways. They said: "The Poppy plant can be grown to a certain extent in almost every district in Bengal; it is supposed by persons who are competent judges of such matters, that lands which produce tobacco will yield a fair average Poppy crop. If this is the case, when the prohibition of the cultivation of the Poppy is withdrawn, it will be grown in small patches for local consumption in almost every village and hamlet in Bengal, and even those who have hitherto abstained from its use will be tempted by its cheapness to have recourse to the stimulant. What the effect of such widely-spread cultivation of the Poppy would be it is not difficult to foresee." The Board thus concluded :

In conclusion, I am to observe, that the chief advantages of the existing system are, that the Government realizes every year without difficulty about three millions sterling of net revenue from Foreigners; that large sums of money are expended amongst the people of the Opium producing Districts, thus lightening the land tax, and making the cultivation popular amongst the people of those Districts.

These and other collateral advantages should, it appears to the Board, be carefully weighed before any alteration is made in the present popular and profitable system. The importation of Opium into the Chinese Empire has been legalized by the Chinese authorities, and therefore the Indian Government is now no longer obnoxious to the reproach of manufacturing an article much of which found its way through the hands of third parties into a country into which its introduction was prohibited; this was formerly the most substantial imputation against the Opium Department, but it exists no longer. There is no moral delinquency in the mere cultivation of the Poppy plant. If the immoderate consumption of Opium could be effectually prevented, the Board believe that it would be well, as in the case of alcoholic liquors; but as this is not possible, and as the use of Opium in China and elsewhere whould not in all probability be decreased in the smallest degree by the cessation of the Export of the drug from this country, it seems to them to be most imprudent and implitic—more especially at the present time—to throw away or even risk in any manner so large a revenue merely for the sake of silencing a clamour which proceeds for the most part from a misconception of the truth. At all events, the Board deprecate a change which will substitute for the present system one, which will infinitely aggravate all existing evils; which would be injurious to the interests of a laborious, loyal, and well affected section of the people; which would, according to the proposers' own views, tend to demoralize the population of Lower Bengal; and would, in all probability, occasion a very large deficit in the public revenue.

We stop here to-day.

SALT AND OPIUM—A PARALLEL.

THERE are not many Englishmen in Calcutta who remember the agitation that was got up, well nigh half a century ago, to do away with the salt monopoly of the East India Company. The question raised was looked upon as a most momentous one at the time. The gist of it was that it was the salt monopoly which brought on cholera, decimated the Indians by thousands, afflicted them with the itch, kept them naked and houseless, retarded commerce, and wrought a hundred and one woes on the helpless natives of the country. The cry was "the myriad millions of India." It was in their behalf that great administrators recorded lengthy minutes; leading statesmen poured forth the most stirring eloquence; scientists demonstrated the antiseptic virtues of common salt; moralists and philanthropists shed seas of tears; political economists descanted on the iniquity of monopolies; and publicists wrote leaders by the yard. And there was a perfect concensus of opinion, that the only way to save the people from the evils they suffered was to destroy the monopoly. How this agitation and this unity of opinion were brought on and kept afloat will be best explained in the following extract from the "Memoirs" of John Stocqueler, published some years ago in the *Saturday Evening Englishman.* It is long, but not without interest at the present moment :

"There was a young broker in Calcutta of the name of Aylwin. He had come to England to open up business, and became acquainted with some salt manufacturers of Cheshire and Worcestershire, of whose manufacture h

proposed to be appointed the consignee. The manufacturers were nothing loath, but they did not see that they would derive much advantage from the exportation of their produce, unless they had the power to bond it on arrival. To cast it on an overstocked market was simply ruinous; but this was the only condition on which its importation was permitted by the monopolists. To extinguish the monopoly was the unavoidable condition present. How was this to be accomplished? Aylwin invited me to his counsel, and it was proposed that we should go down to Northwich, the head-quarters of the Cheshire men, and devise some plan of operations.

"I saw very clearly that, unaided, the Cheshire Chamber of Commerce could do nothing. Their views were selfish. Higher motives of action were needed to evoke public sympathy in their behalf. They suggested themselves in the necessities of the people of India. Taking rather a broad view of the case, there were 200 millions of human beings—'gentle and timid Hindus,' 'our native fellow-subjects,' and all that—condemned to pay a price for the only anti-sceptic that entered into their food, which absorbed a fourth of the income of the myriads of the poorer classes. This was "most intolerable, and not to be endured." Release their incomes of this tax to the extent of the difference between the cost of Indian and English salt, and they would have, in the aggregate, an immense sum available for the purchase of cotton cloth. Say that each man would be enabled to purchase at least ten yards of calico were the monopoly abolished, the Lancashire looms would be required to supply two thousand millions yards extra every year, which, upon the average of 3d. per yard, would represent a sum of fifty millions sterling. Clearly, then, Lancashire was deeply interested in the exportations of Cheshire and Worcestershire salt. Here was a key to the co-operations of various influences. The Cheshire Chamber saw it. Would Aylwin bell the cat? He said he would not object if I were associated with him in the operation. He could collect statistics, and I would work the oracle. Cheshire consulted Worcestershire, and between the merchants of Northwich and those of Droitwich, a few hundreds were raised to meet the expenses of the conspiracy. Aylwin was clever but indolent. He wished for the ultimate profits of the enterprise, but was averse from the labour. We came to an arrangement, and I was nominated the Guy Fawkes of the plot, which was to blow the salt monopoly to perdition.

"Armed with statistics of population and prices, sustained by the philanthrophic convictions that the movement would be a blessing to countless millions yet unborn, I went to Manchester—harangued the Chamber of Commerce in the name of humanity and £ s. d., subsided the press of the city, wrote leading articles exposing the horrible iniquity of the East India Company, and ultimately got the Chamber to agree to draw up a Memorial to the President of the Board of Control entreating that, for the sake of suffering myriads, English salt might be allowed to go out in bond. I went from Manchester to Preston, Bolton, and Blackburn, and adopted the same course with the same results. I next took Liverpool by storm. Surely that great port had a deep interest in the welfare of India, *and*—the exportation of fifty million pounds worth of fabrics, and ever so much salt? Of course it had. The shipowners saw their chance, and they likewise resolved to memorialise. Bristol and Glasgow followed suit. Then the great coal districts had to be moved, of the looms to be put in unwonted action would require some steam. Wales and Newcastle responded. The press became enthusiastic. Every local paper teemed with original articles which were the offspring of one pen. Collecting all the articles and reports of meetings at which there was sometimes very good speaking, I reprinted them in pamphlet form and sent the *brochure* broadcast over the country. The pulpit was aroused. Eloquent missionary curates saw the connection between cotton, cloth, and the propagation of the Gospel, and British salt became a moral force. Then, gathering up all the memorials I went to Cannon Row, desired an interview with Lord Broughton, the president of the Board of Control, and got him to name a day when he would receive a deputation of merchants and manufacturers to discuss the subject. In conjunction with Wilson, the Secretary (the Editor of the *Economist*, afterwards Financial Member of the Legislative Council of India), the day was arranged. I then summoned between 20 and 30 Mayors, Presidents of Chambers, and M. Ps. to come to town and talk to the President of the Board of Control. They came, saw, and conquered. Lord Broughton promised that the Court of Directors should receive positive commands on the subject. I got him to name the day. He was true to his promise, and thenceforth British salt freely went to India. I received £500 for my three months' work. What real advantage accrued to my employers I really cannot say, but it is a fact that the duty imposed in India on imported salt yielded, ten years later, a revenue of a crore and seventy lacs of rupees—the previous revenue not having exceeded fifty lacs per annum."

This, however, did not suffice. The agitation was kept up till the manufacture of salt was abolished in most parts of India, and the people were made entirely dependant on Cheshire for one of their prime necessaries of life. The result, however, was not the millenium which was so confidently expected. Salt nowhere became cheap. Thousands were put out of work—the only work which they and their forefathers had known how to carry on. The salt tax was raised from 20 to 30 per cent. everywhere. Cholera raged even more frightfully than before. Those who had a small allowance of salt to mix with their insipid rice, had no rice to mix the salt with. Malud and Parikud were well nigh depopulated. But the profits of the salt trade flowed in an overflowing stream towards the Cheshire merchants, and the cry of humanity was hushed.

History repeats itself, and the agitation against the salt monopoly has now ranged itself against the monopoly in opium. The "myriad millions" have again been brought to the front. Morality is again in distress; Christianity in danger. The enormity of the Government selling poison and raising a revenue of 7 millions by that means is intolerable. The injustice done to John Chinaman is infamous. The money drawn from him annually as the price of the poison is iniquitous. And so on, every trait of the old story has been reproduced with faithful exactitude. We know not if there is an Aylwin or a Stocqueler to "work the oracle," but Lord Hartington seems to be well disposed to play the part of Lord Broughton. The monopoly is as good as doomed, and the consequences thereof we can easily conceive. John Chinaman will continue to consume as much opium in future as he does now, unless he should prefer rum to arrack; the British Government will take as much as it can in the name of excise duty on opium of what it derives now as the profit of a monopoly; morality will be neglected as much as now; and Christianity fare neither better nor worse than what it has hitherto done. But the cultivation and manufacture will pass away from those who hold it now; Persia, Turkey and Africa will compete with India, and home-grown produce in China will compete with foreign produce; Indian revenue will be put out of joint; new and oppressive taxes will have to be imposed to make up for the loss; the Indian cultivators will exchange the benefit of good and considerate paymasters for a new set of oppressive planters; iniquitous, inquisitorial, vexatious detective officers will flood the land; and oppression in various shapes will be multiplied manifold. There will, however, be a silver lining to the cloud. English capital is in want of new openings, and four millions raised by joint-stock limited companies will be employed in India for the manufacture of opium. Could the morality and Christianity so pathetically appealed to wish for a better result?

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

V.

THE May number of the *Fortnightly Review* contains two articles on the Irish Land Bill, one by Professor Richey Q. C. and the other by Sir George Campbell. Mr. Richey justly regards the Bill as an attempt to solve a political difficulty, and not to adjust the relations between landlord and tenant on an equitable basis. As Mr. Richey says, "the most important feature of the proposed legislation is that the legal relation of the owners and hirers of land is regarded from an altogether novel point of view, and a new legal principle is introduced the ultimate development of which it is impossible to predict. The peculiar nature of the proposed enactments naturally arises from the exceptional existing relations of landlords and tenants in Ireland, who, although upon the strict legal theory merely owners and hirers of land, occupy a position of an entirely different nature." The writer says that the peculiarity of the Irish system of land tenures turns upon two facts, (1) that the great majority of Irish tenants from year to year have never entered into any express contract, but have held their farms for generations, paying what rent they could be made to pay, and that, although by the theory of English law holding under implied contracts, they would under any other system be considered as customary, not contractual tenants; and (2) that, in consequence of the legislation of 1870, actually, although not technically, the tenants are themselves owners of an indefinite portion of the value of the holdings which they occupy. The legal difficulties were the creation of the legislature. The Land Act of 1870 declared the tenant entitled to "*compensation for improvements*" and "*damages for disturbance*," statutory rights which were to remain dormant during, and to come into existence only upon, the determination of the tenancy; but, as the logical consequences of any legal rule can never be escaped, the tenant became, by whatever name the legislature chose to call his newly acquired rights, the owner of an interest in the land which he could and did sell and mortgage. The interest thus granted by the legislature to the tenant was, however, subject to the qualification that, inasmuch as it arose from the contract, express or implied, by which he had stipulated to pay a specific rent, the acquisition of such an interest in the land could not affect the amount of the rent payable during the continuance of the tenancy. The legislation of 1870 having failed to effect the results desired, it became necessary to introduce a measure further to amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland; and in considering the nature and extent of the concessions to be made, it was resolved to grant the full demands of the tenants as expressed in the well-known alliteration of "fixity of tenure, free sale, and fair rent." So the present Bill is a logical sequence of the legislation of 1870. Mr. Richey as a lawyer does not approve of the theory of joint partnership in land between landlord and tenant. He says: "The difference of the legal relation arising from a contract of hiring, and one founded upon an agreement to form a partnership, is obvious, and no jurist had ever conceived the possibility of regarding the relation of landlord and tenant exclusively from such a point of view. It is true that the authors of the Code Napoleon do speak of the landlord and tenant as being quasi-partners, but a reference to the passage will show that such expressions are illustrative of certain details only, and that this conception of their relation is excluded from the detailed logical deduction of their respective rights and obligations. A careful examination of the first two parts of the proposed Bill will show that its provisions are solely framed upon the assumption of a quasi-partnership, a form of legislation radically dangerous, both because it is essentially contradictory to existing and unrepealed law, and because it is impossible to anticipate to what extent this latest theory may logically be developed." Mr. Richey, while concurring in the object, scope, and practical result of the proposed Bill in the case of existing yearly tenancies, objects to the application of the same provisions to future tenancies. He asks, "why should a future contract of pure and simple hiring create the reciprocal rights which are incident to a contract of partnership? The mode in which this remarkable result has been arrived at it is not difficult to discern. The object of the authors of the Bill was to introduce a scheme by which the conflicting rights of landlords and tenants might be composed, and a dangerous political dispute compromised. The Ministry considered, as it were, the respective rights asserted by both landlord and tenant, inquired into the circumstances of the case, and having investigated the claims of the Irish tenants, whether legal, equitable, or moral, pronounced an award or compromise which has been embodied in the proposed Bill. A measure such as that with which we are dealing is purely a political measure, and not a considered act of law reform." But the political difficulties involved ought not to shut our eyes to justice. And it must be confessed that the Irish Land Bill is not based on substantial justice. As Mr. Richey says: "The supreme authority of Parliament may deprive one of his property and transfer it to another, but it can never prevent property being dealt with in the mode which the exigencies of modern society require. It is as much beyond the power of the legislature to declare that contracts of hiring shall henceforward be regulated upon the principles applicable to partnerships, as to enact that square pegs shall fit into round holes, or that equilaterals shall possess the qualities of right-angled triangles. Statutes of such a nature are immediately assailed and curtailed by every device which the ingenuity of the legal profession can discover, and in the end, by means of fictions and other contrivances, their provisions are practically abrogated." Any legislation, which is not based on justice, which is a mere temporary expedient, a make-shift, simply puts off the evil day.

Sir George Campbell discusses the Bill from a different stand-point. He says: "Of the three F's—Fixity of Tenure, Fair Rents, and Free Sale—the last two are directly enough conceded. Fixity of tenure, which seems naturally to come first, is not directly conceded; but, as I understand it, the tenant may, "from time to time," apply to have a fair rent fixed, and then has fifteen years' fixity; after which, I suppose, he may again apply, and so on *ad infinitum*. If

this is so, it amounts to absolute fixity of tenure; but one cannot quite see why the Bill should not directly say so." But assuming, he remarks, that the three F's are conceded, the great difficulty lies in the question, "What is a fair rent?" He thus answers the question himself: "But, though I may almost say that my life has been devoted to the attempt to solve this question in the case of tenants with some status-tenure, and I have long paid particular attention to the Irish phase of the subject, I am free to confess that I do not see my way to any positive rule generally applicable to the present circumstances of Ireland. I believe that the course which the Government propose as the prominent feature of the Bill, to create a dictatorship to solve the question of fair rents, is the best that is possible. No doubt the thing must be done by a sort of equitable rule of thumb; but after all there is a sort of consensus of the country that some estates are fairly rented, some rack-rented; discreet and capable dictators may arrive at a just mean, and then taking into consideration the improvements and the circumstances of each tenant, his privilege, as indexed by the scale of disturbance, and all equitable considerations, they may do a fair if rough justice." Sir George Campbell advocates the Indian system. He says:

"The view to which I incline is this: that the dictatorship of the Commission is good for a crisis, but should be temporary, and not permanent. When a fair rent has once been settled, or when by acquiescence, say for ten years, landlord and tenant have accepted the existing rent their future adjustments might be regulated by a rule such as we have adopted in India, viz. that the rent shall be raised or lowered (on the scale of the existing rents) in proportion to changes in the productive powers of the land (not brought about by the tenant) or in the value of produce. In that case changes might be made as it were wholesale, with reference to general changes affecting whole districts, and I would allow an adjustment where necessary much oftener than once in fifteen years—say after five years. Prices would be struck annually like the County Fairs prices in Scotland. I would also provide for remissions similarly carried out in case of extreme failure of crops. I hope, however, that most good landlords will prefer to retain the pleasant and amity-breeding function of giving voluntary remissions in bad times, and that only in case of harsh evictions will judicial intervention be necessary on that subject.

We do not think that the Indian system will answer. It has brought the enhancement of rent to a dead-lock. If the competitive system which is in vogue in England is not to be adopted, we think it would be much better if a proportion of the gross produce of land were fixed as rent. Such a principle would be fair and equitable and less open to objection and dispute.

THE SALARIES OF HIGH COURT JUDGES.

THIS time last year it was rumoured that the Secretary of State contemplated to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Bengal High Court. Lord Cranbrook did actually take up the question and address a despatch to the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council on the subject. It was referred to the Chief Justice, who made strong objections to the proposed reduction. Lord Lytton agreed with Sir Richard Garth, and his Lordship wrote against the contemplated reduction. Probably the question would have been allowed to drop, if the Conservatives had remained in power. But the Liberals are of different opinion. There are at least three members in the present Ministry, who are staunch advocates of economy, and who having whilst in opposition strongly urged retrenchment could not be expected to stultify themselves by supporting the opposite policy. These members are Lord Northbrook, Mr. John Bright and Mr. Henry Fawcett. These gentlemen have always taken a lively interest in India, and steadily advocated economy, and under their advice and influence we believe the present orders for the reduction of the salaries of the Judges of the High Court have been issued. The orders it will be seen make a distinction between Barrister Judges and Civilian and Native Judges. If we understand the orders aright they will not apply to Barrister Judges. We give the text *verbatim et literatim*:

"The Secretary of State for India in Council has ruled that an officer appointed after this date, the 21st of May 1881, to be Puisne Judge of a High Court, including the High Court at Calcutta, shall receive pay as:—A Judge who is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service being exempted from the contribution of four per cent. on his salary on account of annuity;

(*a.*) If he is not a native of India, or if being a native of India, he is member of the Covenanted Civil Service, appointed by the Secretary of State for India, after competitive examination in England, Rs. 3,600 a month.

(*b.*) If he is a native of India, but not of the Covenanted Civil Service, appointed by the Secretary of State for India, after competitive examination in England, Rs. 2,400 two-thirds of the pay fixed for a Judge who is not a native of India."

This means that a Civilian Judge who may be appointed after the 21st of May 1881 shall receive a pay of Rs. 3,600 per month, but that he shall not be required to make a contribution of four cent. on his salary on account of annuity. As regards Native Judges it is declared that if the Native Judge should happen to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service after passing the competitive examination in England he should be allowed a pay of Rs. 3,600 a month, but if he should be appointed without any such qualification he should be paid Rs. 2,400 *per mensem*. It will be thus seen that the reduction will apply only to Civilian and Native Judges, and does not extend to Barrister Judges.

We do not think that the distinction made is wise. It is not only invidious but unjust. The powers and responsibilities of all Puisne Judges are the same, and why should a distinction in pay be made between the Barrister and Civilian Judges? The Barrister Judges of the Madras, Bombay, and North West High Courts, are not paid higher salaries than their civilian brethren, and if Barristers of good standing and with necessary qualifications and abilities could be found for the bench of the other provinces, we do not see any reason why we should not find equally good men for the Bengal High Court. Mr. Justice Straight, Barrister-Judge, North-West High Court, would for instance be an honor to any Court, and yet he serves on a salary of Rs. 3,600 a month. We are really surprised that this invidious distinction has been made by a Government composed of such honest and conscientious men as Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Fawcett, Lord Hartington and Lord Northbrook.

A doubly invidious distinction we are sorry to observe has been made in the case of Native Judges. In the first place the same distinction that is drawn between Barrister and Civilian Judges is made between them and the Native Judges. If a Native Judge happens to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service after he will receive the competitive examination in England, pens to be a person 600 a month, but if he happe he will be allowed Rs. 2400 a month. armed circle distinction is invidious enough, but the second is most absurd. The Secretary of State justifies the second distinction on the following ground:

"The pay thus fixed for a native Judge bears the same relation to the pay of a Judge who is not a native of India, as the pay of a native of India appointed to an office in the Covenanted Civil Service, in accordance with the rule framed under Section 8. Act 33 Vic. Cap. 3, bears to that of the rest of the Covenanted Civil Servants, that is, it is 64 per cent. of what would be the gross pay of a Puisne Judge, if he were a Covenanted Civil Servant, appointed after competitive examination in England and had to make the contribution of four per cent. (Section 10. Pay and Acting Allowance Code)."

We have already conceded the point that Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service should be paid a lower rate of salary than the European members on condition that all appointments for which the natives may be deemed qualified should be thrown open to them, and that the expensive European agency should be employed only in such cases in which it may be wholly unavoidable. Otherwise the lowering of the pay cannot be justified. If we have got good materials at home, and we can purchase them at a lower price, why should foreign articles be imported at a high price for work, which may be done with home-grown materials with equal efficiency? This is a general proposition, in the propriety of which all right-minded men we believe will concur. But the case of the High Court Judges is different. We do not see any reason why a distinction should be made between natives and natives in filling the bench of the High Court. We assume that no native will be appointed to the bench, who is not fully qualified for it, and whether he happens to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service after passing the competitive examination in England, or a Vakil, or a Sub-Judge, he is entitled to equal emoluments. There will also we fear be a practical difficulty. The senior pleaders of the High Court generally earn more than Rs. 2400 a month, and as the salary of a Native Judge other than a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, not being a competitive civilian, is fixed at that sum, we fear, the Vakils of the High Court will be practically shut out. This is a result which cannot but be deeply regretted. We hope the Secretary of State will reconsider this matter.

One word more. Now that the salaries of the Civilian Judges of the High Court have been reduced, to be consistent the salaries of the Covenanted Civil Service generally ought to be reduced. The Service is now divided into two branches, executive and judicial. Those who may elect the executive branch may rise to the top of the service; they have in prospect two Memberships of the Board worth Rs. 4000 a month, two Bengal Secretaryships, worth Rs. 3333 each a month, nine Commissionerships, eight worth Rs. 3250 a month, and one worth Rs. 2,700 a month, the Chairmanship of the Calcutta Corporation worth Rs. 3,500 a month, with the reversion of India Secretaryships, membership of Council, and political employ. But those who elect the judicial branch have to look only to six High Court Judgships, the salaries of which are now reduced from Rs. 4000 to Rs. 3600 per month, and the office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs worth Rs. 3000 a month. If there are to be parallel lines of promotion, the pay ought also to be equal or parallel, otherwise there will be no equal justice. In fact if there should be so much disparity in the pay of the two branches of the service, good men would not certainly elect the judicial branch, and the interests of justice would consequently suffer.

THE HIGH COURT ON THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

A DIVISION Bench of the High Court presided over by Justices Romesh Chunder Mitter and Thomas Maclean has passed a very important decision affecting the trial of Municipal cases and the administration of the License tax in Calcutta. As regards the main scope of the judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Judges we have nothing to say. The case was this that trying a license case as a Presidency Magistrate, in had after tendered by the defendent, because the evidence had been assessed by the Chairman failed to appear, provided for by the Municipal Act. We agree with Mr. Justice Mitter that Mr. O. C. Dutt "was not convicting the petitioner without allowing him to substantiate his defence by evidence." Mr. Justice Maclean thus puts the point. His Lordship remarks: "At the trial that Justice adopted a course which had the effect of closing Wood's mouth. He held (following, he says, legal opinion) that no appeal having been preferred under Section 79, the Chairman's decision was final, that is to say, Wood, not having taken out a license, was not entitled to go into evidence to show that he was not in 1880 a Boarding-house-keeper because the Chairman had in 1881 determined that he was to be assessed under schedule III. The point seems to me to be so utterly untenable that it is waste of time to discuss it. The simple issue for trial under Section 77 was, whether Wood had exercised a particular trade or calling or not, and whether the Chairman had assessed him, and whether he had appealed or not, had no conceivable connection with that issue." The Court accordingly quashed the judgment. So far we agree. But there were points raised in this case, which are of wider significance. Objection was taken to the judgment of Mr. O. C. Dutt, because he was a servant of the Municipality, and therefore not legally qualified to sit on the bench for the trial of municipal cases. Mr. Justice Mitter thus notices this point:

"As to the other objection, it is clear upon the authorities (Sec. 1, Q. B. D., 173; 4, Q. B. D., 332; 6 Q. B. D., 168) that if Mr. O. C. Dutt had been a member of the Corporation, he would have been disqualified not only to take part in the final hearing but also to issue the original summons.

Whether the principle upon which these cases have been decided should not be applied to the case of a servant of the Corporation, sitting as a Judge, is the question which we have to decide with reference to this objection.

The reason of the suit is that a person who by his interest pecuniary or personal, is likely to have a bias in the matter of the prosecution, ought not to sit as a judge. Having regard to the reason of the rule, I think that the principle of the cases cited above should be extended to the case of a person who is connected with the Corporation in the same way as Mr. O. C. Dutt."

The Queen's Bench case referred to was this. In this case a summons had been issued by a Justice of the Peace, who was a member of a Municipal Corporation. The case itself was tried at Quarter Sessions, but because the corporation was the prosecutor, and the Justice who signed the summons was a member of the corporation, therefore the summons was illegal. In the Calcutta case the sitting Justice was not a member of the Corporation, he was a servant of it, but had no pecuniary or personal interest in it. If the High Court has passed its decision upon mere analogy, for there is no law which precludes the sitting of Municipal Commissioners for the trial of Municipal cases, inasmuch as they have no direct personal interest in the issues of such cases, that anology does not hold good in the case under notice. Mr. Justice Mitter, it will be seen, does not say that the principle of the Queen's Bench case applies to the Calcutta case—his Lordship is of opinion that "it should be *extended* to the case of a person, who is connected with the corporation in the same way as Mr. O. C. Dutt." This is certainly not analogy. Mr. Justice Maclean remarks:

As to the other point, as far as I have been able to discover, Mr. O. C. Dutt is not a member of the Corporation, but he holds the office of Collector under the Corporation, being remunerated by a percentage on bills issued for collection of taxes. He has, it is admitted, no interest in the collection of License Tax of carriage or horse tax. He had, therefore, no personal interest in the result of this case against Wood; but he is undoubtedly a servant of the prosecutor, *i. e.*, the Corporation, and in my opinion his sitting as a judge was illegal. If he had been a member of the Corporation, he would have been absolutely disqualified from sitting *and from issuing a summons.* (See Q. *vs.* Milledge, 4 Q. B. D., 333, and Q. vs. Gibbon, 6 Q. B. D., 168.) But although these cases do not, I think, directly establish that a servant of the Corporation is disqualified to act as a Justice of the Peace, the principle seems to me to apply with greater force to a Justice who is a servant than to a Justice who is a member of the Corporation.

It is thus admitted by Mr. Justice Maclean that the analogy does not hold good. And yet he holds that the Collector of the Calcutta Municipality, who has no pecuniary or personal interest in the matter, is not entitled to sit, because he is a servant of the Municipality. If service of this kind is to be right[illegible] whether the disqualifi[illegible] the lower Courts or of the High Courts, who are servants of the Queen, are qualified to sit for the trial of Government cases? As servants of the Queen wicked people may have a bias in favour of may employer, and therefore on the analogy of this case may be held not duly qualified to try cases in which the Qeen or the Government is interested. With due deference we submit the "extension" of the principle of the Queen's Bench decision to the present case was not strictly correct. As for the scandal of a municipal servant trying municipal cases, the Corporation has itself taken steps to prevent it.

If the decision of Justices Mitter and Maclean should prevail, and it must prevail so long as it is not reversed by a Full Bench, then the machinery for the trial of municipal cases must come to a dead-lock. In Calcutta there are many Presidency Magistrates, who are not Commissioners or members of the Corporation, and the bench may be recruited with them, but in the Mofussil the materials are scanty, and the "great unpaid" are mostly members of the local Municipal Committees, and if they are disqualified to try municipal cases, the Government must either appoint many more men, who are not Municipal Commissioners, as Honorary Magistrates, and such men, who possess the necessary qualifications, are not as plentiful as blackberries, or it must considerably increase the paid agency. The paid Magistrates must also cease to be Municipal Commissioners. The problem before the Government is thus not very easy. We for one think that the ends of justice will be attained, if the executive officers of the Municipality be prohibited from sitting on the bench.

The next point is the *modus operandi* laid down by the Bench for the assessment of the License tax. Mr. Justice Maclean says: "The law requires every person who exercises a specified profession, trade, or calling, to take out a license yearly (Sec. 75), and it renders such persons liable to fine for exercising the specified profession, &c., *without a license* (Sec. 77). There is nothing which calls upon the Corporation to assess a person who has not applied for a license." The procedure laid down by Mr. Justice Maclean would be this. A person exercising a trade or profession shall take out a yearly license; on his application the Chairman is to assess him to the proper class. If he fails to apply he shall be prosecuted and liable to a fine. The Chairman is not competent to assess him to any class till he applies for a license. But suppose that a person does not apply for a license, and is prosecuted; before the case is heard he applies for a license; the Chairman cannot refuse it because under the law he is bound to grant a license the moment he applies for it; the accused then produces the license before the Court, and the production of the license would absolve him from the charge. The practical effect of this procedure may be easily conceived. No person will apply for a license till he is summoned, and he will thereafter take out a license and defeat the prosecution. The administration of the license tax will then come to a dead-lock. Should it, however, be ruled that the license should not be granted till the prosecution is concluded and judgment delivered, the public would be put to serious inconvenience. The present practice is certainly more equitable. It is this: a person exercising a trade or profession, if he has not taken out a license, is first served with a notice under Section 79 that he is assessed under a certain class; if he objects to the classification, he can appeal under that section, but if he does not appeal or take out a license he is liable to prosecution and fine. He has thus an ample opportunity of contesting his assessment and paying the tax. We think the present practice has worked to the convenience and advantage of the public. If the law is to be strictly interpreted it is also doubtful whether a person is bound to take out a license in the beginning of the year. Section 75 says: "Every person who shall within the Town exercise any of the professions, trades, or [illegible] specified in the third schedule pay for the same such sum as is in the third schedule mentioned. The Commissioners may in their discretion remit any portion of the sum so payable if they are satisfied that any such person has exercised any such profession, trade, or calling for a portion of the year only." It will be seen that the words are that "every person &c. shall *yearly* take out a license." The law does not say that the party conterned shall take out license in the beginning of the year. It simply says that "such license shall have effect and continue in force from the commencement of the year, in which it is granted." So that the defaulter may answer that he may take out the license any time within the year. It is only after the expiration of the year the Corporation can charge him with neglect for not taking out the license. We leave it to the Judges of the High Court to say how the administration of the tax can be carried on under this interpretation of the law.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

V.

WE now come to Part V. of Mr. Whitley Stokes' Bill. This part consists of a single chapter relating to information to the Police and their power to investigate; and it corresponds with Chapter X of the present Code. It does not contain any alterations of an important character. Section 165 lays down in plain terms that confessions to Magistrates should be signed and certified like examinations of accused persons. It contains the following proviso:—"No Magistrate shall record any such confession, unless, upon questioning the person making it, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily; and he shall make a memorandum at the foot thereof to the following effect:—'I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was taken in my presence and hearing, and was read over to the person making it and admitted by him to be correct, and it contains a full and true account of the statement made by him.'" If this provision be carefully carried out in practice, it will do a great deal of good. But the most important thing in recording a confession is to explain to the party making it fully and clearly that he need not make any confession unless he chooses to do so; and that he must not be influenced by any threats which the Police may have used towards him. It is our firm belief that in the majority of cases confession is extorted by the Police either by actual torture or by giving hopes of release. If many cases of torture do not see the light, it is simply because the people tortured are, speaking generally, poor and helpless, and because it is exceedingly difficult, nay, almost impossible, to prove such cases. The superior Police officers and even the Magistrate of the District very often support their subofficers against whom charges of making use of torture with a view to extort confession are made. In these circumstances, Magistrates can not be too careful in recording confessions. Sections 166 and 167 of the Bill deal with searches by the Police. Some amendments are introduced in these sections to meet difficulties which, we are told, have arisen in practice. The circumstances under which a Police officer making an investigation may search for any document or other thing, which he thinks necessary to the conduct of the investigation, are defined in section 166. It empowers him to search for the same in any place within his jurisdiction if he has reason "to believe that a person to whom a summons under section 95 has been or might be addressed will not or would not produce such documents or other thing as directed in the summons, or when such document or other thing is not known to be in the possession of any person." The powers given to the Police by this section are very wide, and would be liable to great abuse unless their exercise is carefully looked after. Section 168 lays down the procedure to be followed where an investigation cannot be completed within 24 hours. In such cases the Police officer making the investigation is required to transmit to the nearest Magistrate a copy of the entries in the diary relating to the case, and at the same time to forward the accused to such Magistrate, unless when his presence on the spot is indispensable for tracking out crime or recovering property. The section provides that the Magistrate may authorize the detention of the accused for a term not exceeding fifteen days on the whole. There is another new provision in this chapter of the Bill. Section 177 gives to Magistrates making enquiry into the cause of the death of any person who died while in the custody of the Police, power to disinter and examine the corpse in order to discover the cause of death. Such a power, we need hardly tell the reader, is exercised by coroners in Presidency Towns under section 11, Act IV of 1871.

Part VI is the longest and most important of all the parts of the Bill. It treats of proceedings in prosecutions up to appeal, and is divided into sixteen chapters. The chapters, Mr. Whitley Stokes explains, are arranged, as nearly as may be, according to the chronological order of the events in a prosecution. Sections 9 and 10 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act which deal respectively with the liability of British subjects for offences committed outside of British India, and with the reception in evidence of depositions made before Political Agents have been transferred to the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill. Chapter XVIII deals with inquiry into causes triable by the Court of Session or High Court. In this chapter power is given to the Magistrate to discharge the accused in any stage of the case, if he considers that charge to be groundless. This is a move in the right direction. Provisions like these cannot but be hailed with joy in a country where the liberties of the subject are not so well guarded as they

may be. The next chapter treats of the charge. Section 239 of the Bill provides that when a person charged with an offence proves circumstances which reduce it to a minor offence, he may be convicted of the minor offence although he is not charged with it. This provision is in accordance with a ruling of the Bombay High Court, and seems to us to be quite reasonable. Chapter XX deals with the trial of summons-cases by Magistrates. The Bill declares that in such case no formal charge shall be framed. To section 251 which relates to frivolous and vexatious complaints and the grant of compensation for the same, the following clause has been added :—"At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter the court shall take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under this section." In chapter XXI, which treats of the trial of warrant-cases by Magistrates, a clause has been added to section 254, authorizing the Magistrate to discharge the accused at any stage of the case, if the Magistrate considers the charge to be groundless. This is a great improvement on the present Code. As the law now stands the Magistrate is bound, before discharging the accused, to take the evidence of the complainant and of all the witnesses whom the prosecution may bring forward. Section 257 runs as follows :—"If the accused refuses to plead or does not plead, or claims to be tried, he shall be called upon to enter upon his defence and to produce his evidence, and shall, at any time while he is making defence, be allowed to recall and cross-examine any witness for the prosecution *present in the court or its precints.*" The words italicized seek to effect an important alteration of the law as it at present stands. Under section 218 of Act X of 1872 the accused is allowed to recall and cross-examine *any witness for the prosecution.* But when the new Bill becomes law, he will be allowed to recall only such witnesses as are present in the Court or its precincts. We feel bound to protest against this provision. Every reasonable facility ought to be given to the accused to clear himself from the charge on which he has been placed on trial. The witnesses for the prosecution present in the court or its precincts may be quite unimportant witnesses; while those residing at a distance from the court may be important witnesses. To deprive the accused of the power of recalling and cross-examining such of the witnesses for the prosecution as may happen to live at some distance from the court, even though the ends of justice require that they should be recalled and cross-examined, is neither fair nor reasonable. Mr. Whitley Stokes contends that the unrestricted power conferred by the present Code to recall witnesses for the prosecution after they had left the court is often abused for the purpose of harassment and delay. That the power has been sometime abused cannot be denied; but unless it is shown that the unrestricted power now enjoyed by the accused is often abused, it ought not to be curtailed. The Law Member should give the public some idea of the extent to which the provision contained in section 218 of Act X of 1872 has been abused. Statistics bearing on this point should be called from all the magisterial courts of the country. It should be remembered that there is nothing like unmixed good in this world. Every institution or arrangement which has for its object the promotion of public good is more or less liable to abuse. Indeed, if we are to do away with every institution or arrangement which is capable of being abused, we shall have to quit this imperfect world altogether. It is the business of the statesman to devise plans whereby the abuse of a beneficial institution can be prevented, as far as it is possible to prevent it. If he cannot do this he has no claim to genuine statesmanship. The Law Member, instead of restricting the power conferred by the present Code to recall witnesses for the prosecution after they had left Court, and thereby prejudicing the defence, ought to devise means to prevent an abuse of the power in question. We are of opinion that witnesses coming from a distance when once examined should not be recalled and necessarily subjected to harassment at the caprice of the defendant.

THE BENGAL CANALS IN 1879-80.

WE have before us the Revenue Report of irrigation works in Bengal for 1879-80. The capital outlay on these works to the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,26,72,240. Of this sum Rs. 5,11,61,194 represented the capital on the Productive Public Works. The amount of interest for 1879-80 payable by the Government of Bengal to the Imperial Treasury was Rs. 22,04,767. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 10,94,112, against Rs. 8,51,133 in 1878-79 and Rs. 4,94,772 in 1877-78. The working expenses came up to Rs. 9,20,498 against Rs. 8,05,610 in 1878-79 and Rs. 7,02,857 in 1877-78. The net financial results of the year are thus summed up by the Government of India :—"Against the charges for interest of the year on Productive Public Works amounting to Rs. 22,04,767, the total net revenue is only Rs. 1,28,052. This net revenue gives a return of 0·25 per cent. on the capital invested in Productive Public Works as given above. There is thus a deficit of Rs. 21,32,309 on the operations of the year." Nor is this all. The accumulated debt of the Irrigation Productive Public Works of Bengal for unpaid working expenses, indirect charges and interest, is increasing yearly. It stood at Rs. 1,74,88,744 at the end of the year under report. The total area irrigated during the year was 339,772 as compared with 366,999 in 1878-79. This decrease is accounted for by the fact that the seasons, except in Midnapore, were not favourable to the extension of canal irrigation. The total revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 11,03,781 as compared with Rs. 8,51,113 of the previous year; while the total revenue derived from navigation was Rs. 2,88,370 against Rs. 2,23,437. This increase is more apparent than real. It was in the main due to the introduction into the accounts, for the first time, of the earnings of the Government transport service.

Let us now look into the financial position and prospects of each series of irrigation works in Bengal separately. The net capital outlay on the Orissa canals up to the end of 1879-80 was Rs. 1,87,75,929. The total earnings for the year were Rs. 2,73,805 and the total expenditure Rs. 366,514. The working expenses thus exceeded the receipts by Rs. 92,709, to say nothing of the interest on the capital outlay. The total debt of the Orissa canals on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounted for the year to Rs. 9,31,388, and to the end of the year to Rs. 80,35,812. So the Orissa works up to the 31st of March 1880 caused a net loss of nearly a crore of rupees to the tax-payers. Yet these very works were purchased from the bankrupt East India Irrigation and Canal Company in the hope that they would, on the most moderate calculation, yield a return of 16 per cent. on their capital outlay! The Government was, indeed, so much pleased with the bargain made that it gave a bonus to the Directors of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company for having been good enough to part with their valuable property on moderate terms! There was a total decrease of 2,212 acres in the area irrigated by the Orissa canals. The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 80,273, which together with the assessments falling due during 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 2,52,047 Of this sum, Rs. 1,68,180 were realized, Rs. 24,890 remitted or written off, and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 58,977. The Deputy Revenue Superintendent thus summarises the irrigation operations of the year in Orissa :—"(1) That nearly half a lakh of rupees was realized in excess of the collections of the previous year; (2) that though the remissions were heavy, they were chiefly made for causes beyond power of control of this Department; (3) that more than 50 per cent. of the outstanding balance has been realized within the third month of the current year; (4) that the kharif irrigation returns for 1879-80 contain nothing but what has been actually leased for; that these areas are under lease until November 1882, and will be augmented as cadastral survey assessments are made; and (5) that all disturbing elements, such as unleased areas and unauthorized irrigation assessments, have been absorbed into leases and eliminated from the accounts." There was a considerable falling-off in the traffic on the navigable canals in Orissa. The total capital outlay on the Midnapore canal to the end of 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 74,90,473. The earnings for the year were Rs. 2,70,985 and the expenditure Rs. 1,54,403. The canal thus yielded a surplus of Rs. 1,16,582; but it is still a losing concern. The total debt for unpaid working expenses and interest amounted for the year to Rs. 2,40,637, and up to the end of the year to Rs. 29,60,520. There is not much hope of the receipts of the Midnapore canal increasing, as we are told that the limit to which water can be given from the canal has been nearly reached. The Midnapore canal is described to be thoroughly popular. The local officers speak of it in glowing terms. We, however, doubt very much if the satisfactory state of things depicted by them will be maintained. The immense progress which irrigation from the Midnapore canal made during the year under report was due to exceptional causes. It was chiefly the result of the deficient rainfall of the year, which amounted to only 38·11 inches at Midnapore, and 36·02 inches at Panchkoora, against an average of the last ten years of 53·18 and 52·64 respectively, and, admitting, for the sake of argument, that the satisfactory state of things described by the Collector and the Commissioner will be maintained, the Midnapore canal cannot yet be expected to prove remunerative, as the limit to which water can be given from it has been nearly reached. The great advantages of canal irrigation in a year of scanty rainfall such as that of 1879 was in Midnapore have never been ascertained.

We now come to the Sone canals—the most important irrigation works in the Lower Provinces. The total capital outlay on these canals up to the end of 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 2,17,62,786. The earnings for the year were Rs. 5,56,072 and the working expenses Rs. 3,57,297. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 1,98,775. While the interest charge for the year amounted to Rs. 9,57,145 and the accumulated interest charges to the end of the previous year had come up to Rs. 44,96,405. The total area irrigated by the Sone canals during the year under report was 130,556 acres as compared with 1,97,018 acres in 1878-79. The decrease in the irrigated area is ascribed to the plentiful rainfall of the year. In a year of abundant rainfall such as that of 1879 was in Behar, it was only natural that the irrigated area should decrease. The most satisfactory feature of the introduction of canal irrigation in Behar is the spread of sugarcane cultivation. The Chief Engineer says:—"In the report of last year the great increase in the area of sugurcane irrigated was prominently noticed. A still further increase has taken place in the year under review, the area of this crop watered having reached 27,158 acres." The Superintending Engineer is of opinion that "the supply of water in the Sone during April and May in a dry year will not admit of irrigation being guaranteed for more than 30,000 or 40,000 acres." The Commissioner of Patna remarks :—"In illustration of the prosperity of the agricultural classes in Shahabad, I would note that the cane cultivators in the district have with a view to introduce an improved method for the manufacture of molasses, bought 9,000 of the Bihea mill patented by Messrs. Thomson, Milne and Co. at an outlay of Rs. 6,30,000. This is the result of the impetus which the canal has given to the cultivation of sugarcane. Before the opening of the canals, the area under cane cultivation was only 1804 acres, whereas it has now increased to 22,000 acres, or nearly twelve times the area previously cultivated. This increased cultivation of sugarcane has added considerably to the agricultural wealth of the district, the increase of profit derived from this source being estimated at no less than Rs. 4,73,000 per annum, So far as the cultivation of sugarcane is concerned, the opening of the Sone Canals has proved a great blessing to the ryot; but the time is yet far distant when even these canals will become directly remunerative, that is to say, will pay the interest on their capital outlay. The navigable canals in operation in the Sone Circle during the year under report were five aggregating a length of 182½ miles; and the local toll collection came up to Rs. 27,604 as against Rs. 29,332 in the previous year. The assessments

on private traffic show an increase of Rs. 4,240 over those of 1878-79, which is very encouraging. In 1877-78 receipts of the Sone Canals had fallen short of the working expenses by Rs. 1,51,115. In the following year the canals yielded a surplus of Rs. 67,122 and in 1879-80, of Rs. 1,98,775. The Lieutenant-Governor pronounces the results of the irrigation operations of the year in Bengal satisfactory. But we must not forget that these results do not exhibit any very great improvement in the financial prospects of the Bengal Canals. The only irrigation works in the Lower Provinces which may in time prove remunerative are the Sone Canals. Of the Orissa works there is more to hope than to expect; and the limit to which water can be given from the Midnapore Canal has been nearly reached.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE glad to observe that the expelled students of the Shibpore Engineering College have made an unconditional surrender to Government. They have submitted the following letter of apology:

SIR,—We, the undersigned students, late of the Government Engineering College Shibpore, most respectfully beg leave to withdraw our names, which we hereby do from our joint memorial dated the 25th April 1881.

We beg leave to express our sincere regret that in submitting the joint memorial we unconsciously acted in breach of a Governme rule. The error of judgment which marked our conduct in this respect was, we humbly beg to assure you, solely due to our ignorance of the rule, and not to any want of respect on our part for the authorities placed over us. We therefore most respectfully pray that you will be so good as to permit us to rejoin the College and to restore us to the position we occupied in the College.

For our part we most respectfully and sincerely beg to assure you that should you be pleased to comply with our prayer, we shall render due obedience to the authorities and act in conformity with the rules of the Institution.

This letter is signed by 56 students, eight have already apologized and have been re-admitted, and 9 are absent. We hope the Government will now issue a general amnesty and order the restoration of the students to their former position and privileges. The Government certainly possesses the giant's strength, but we cannot believe that it will use it as a giant.

WE HAVE received a message from the Press Commissioner's office to the effect that a second trial of Hyat Khan will be held under the Act of 1850. We must say that the decision of Government is not fair. The open trial now accorded should have been accorded before. Sirdar Hyat Khan has already submitted his defence, and to begin the case *de novo* is simply to take an advantage of what he has already said. The case will now doubtless be adapted to the line of the defence taken. We did not expect that such a conscientious ruler as Lord Ripon would sanction such an unfair course.

THE BATHING festival known as the Dasahara, when orthodox Hindus take a plunge into the holy Gunga, was unsually propitious this year. The Bhagiratha Yoga, as it is called, which takes place at distant intervals, occurred this year. Pilgrims from the most distant places came for a plunge. At Nobodip we hear there was a collection of some sixty thousand pilgrims, and at all great Ganges-bordering towns there were similar collections. In Calcutta about a lakh of pilgrims collected. Kalighat was equally thronged. It speaks volumes in favour of the orderly disposition of the people of Bengal that not a single case of breach of the peace was reported from all these gatherings.

WE ARE glad to learn that Kumar Manobendra Krishna, son of our esteemed countryman, Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, who has proceeded to England to study for the bar, has been admitted into the Inner Temple. At the preliminary examination for admission he stood first in the English language and in English history. Now that a scion of the Sobha Bazar house has gone to England we hope the caste problem will be satisfactorily solved. Education in England has now become a necessity with Indian youths, and we hope our orthodox countrymen will encourage them by putting facilities in their way instead of discouraging them by outcasting them on their return. Surely a visit to England for the sake of education ought not to carry the extreme penalty of excommunication, if the England-returned Indian will conform to the usages of Hindu society.

WE HAVE received the following letter from the Western Presidency anent Mr. Satyendranath Tagore's case:

"SIR,—The answer given by Government to the "howl" of the native community in reference to Mr. Tagore's sudden transfer from Surat to Karwar is "straight" enough, but is it straightforward? To an impartial critic, it cannot but appear to be doubtful, from the circumstance that the Judge, on whose representation the removal is said to have been made, has no voice whatever in such matters. To persuade the public to believe that the "mistake" of Government in appointing the "English Baboo" to the judgeship at Surat, was so grave, indeed, that the Chief Justice, unsolicited actually went out of his way, (in the interests of public welfare) to advise His Excellency in Council, to remedy it without delay, is, to say the least, an attempt most absurd, until it could be shewn clearly that Mr. Tagore is a judge *notoriously* unfit for a post so important; but *that*, it can be asserted with the utmost confidence, neither "My Lord," nor His Excellency, with all their powers of imagination and invention, will ever be able to do! The alleged interference of Sir Michael Westrop, if true, is open to the severest public censure, unless he can openly explain, where Mr. Tagors fails to meet the requisites of the Surat appointment. Mr. Macpherson's "undoubted ability" is yet a matter of individual opinion—"he may or may not be one of the best judges in the Presidency"—and therefore the questions the veteran Chief must answer are: what proofs has he, of "Mr. Macpherson's higher qualifications as a judge," *than those of Mr. Tagore*, and in what respect "Surat is superior to Karwar as a judicial district?" Above all, however, Sir Michael must tell us, how an officer who has served the Government for 16 long years, with marked success and popularity, wherever he has been to, and who, not long ago, officiated in the same appointment for 6 consecutive months, without his ability being ever questioned by any authority, can have become so incompetent of a sudden, as to merit so unceremonious a displacement? Without, however, making any invidious distinction, it can be honestly said, that Mr. Tagore is as competent to discharge the duties of judge at Surat as any other member of the service he belongs to, and this will be evident to all, from the simple fact of his steady rise, so far in that service, without interest or patronage, and also, from the good name he has earned for himself, among all classes of people, both as a judge and man. The original action of Government, therefore, seems to be as much open to suspicion, as the honesty of their subsequent explanation there of, is doubtful. Under these circumstances, Mr. Tagore's friends have a right to ask, wherein is he found wanting? and should the authorities vouchsafe a reply, Mr. Tagore himself must be allowed a hearing in self-defence, before he is condemned as "unfit for further higher appointments," for otherwise the public generally must necessarily regard the so-called explanation as "*adding insult to injury*," and as such, they will be fully justified in condemning the conduct of Government throughout this unhappy business as a piece of gross injustice, arising out of sheer race prejudice. It is to be regretted that Sir James Furgusson, who is such a good man, and who is personally so kindly disposed towards the *aliens*, whose destiny he rules, should have allowed himself to be led, by unwise or interested councillors in a matter at once so delicate and important; but it is to be hoped, he may yet see the gravity of the mistake he has committed, and remedy the cruel wrong, arising therefrom, done to a most deserving public servant. *Fiat justitia ruat cœlum!*

"THE BAR."

The action of the Bombay Government involves double injustice to Mr. Tagore. He is not only deprived of a district to which he had been posted by Government of its own accord, but his official character is aspersed. From his first admission into the covenanted service he has always borne a high character, and wherever he has gone to he has obtained the good will of the people. It is now said that he is not fit to hold the judgeship of Surat. This is the unkindest cut of all. A week before he was considered fit for the judgeship, and when he was selected the Government must have made necessary enquiries and taken his claims into due consideration, but just as he was about to take charge, he is suddenly turned out! Could any thing be more insulting than this? The Native Press is often accused of fostering race-antagonism, but are the Native community to blame, if they think that a white member of the service would not have been subjected to such unjust treatment? Even the highest birth and approved qualifications in the case of an Indian cannot secure him that common fair play which is the inalienable right of an Englishman. We repeat that this is a fit subject for a question in Parliament.

A SINGULAR miscarriage of justice has been brought to our notice. Owing to a wrong entry the cash balance of the Post Office at Rampore Bauleah shewed a deficit of Rs. 200; the Post Master, a Eurasian, and the native clerk of the Postal Money Order Office, were suspected; the former was summarily dismissed, while the latter was criminally prosecuted, he was convicted by the Sessions Court, and strange to say the conviction has been upheld by the High Court. After the lapse of some eight or nine months the Examiner of Postal Accounts in going through the books has discovered the clerical error and reported that there has been no actual misappropriation of the money, that the amount had been credited but not debited, and that the balance therefore shewed a wrong deficit. And yet for the sake of this simple clerical error, the like of which cannot be avoided even in best regulated establishments, one man has been summarily dismissed and another sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment! Such is mundane justice! Will the Government be good enough to send for the papers in the case, and satisfy itself about the facts which we have given above? If the facts furnished to us be correct, and we have no reason to question their truth, the Government is bound to do justice to both the men, to restore the Eurasian who has been unjustly dismissed, and to remit the sentence unjustly passed upon the poor native clerk, and also to reinstate him. We would advise both to petition Government on the subject.

MR. AMEER ALI, the Northern Division Magistrate, Calcutta, is verily a terror to the Calcutta Police. He is justly jealous of the liberty of the subject, and he has the courage to vindicate it. The lessons which he now and then administers to the Police cannot but have a wholesome effect. Last week he delivered a judgment in a criminal trespass case, which for lucidity, sound sense, and just appreciation of the duties of the Police, and of his own as a Magistrate, challenge admiration. The facts of the case are these: On the 28th April 1881, the defendant Behary made a complaint at the Fenwick Bazar thannah against one Koosum of having kidnapped his wife, Hari Dasi. It is usual with the Police in cases of this kind to refer the complainant to the Magistrate, but in this instance the Inspector accompanied by the complainant and his brother at once proceeded to the house of Koosum, and demanded the production of her daughter. Her house was broken into and searched all round, and she was herself kept in durance vile; the girl was dragged from a neighbouring garden, and with her mother taken to the thanna. The mother was beaten at the thanna; the girl was under orders of the Superintendent made over to the defendant in spite of her violent objections, she was kept by the latter confined in a room, and severely ill-treated, but when she was brought up to give evidence in this case, she went back to her mother of her own free will and accord. We make the following extract from the judgment of the Magistrate:

The mother and father were told to leave the Thannah and present themselves at the Police Office next morning. Mr. Lineham's statement on this point is somewhat extraodinary. "I did not, he says," make enquiries at the Police Office if she was present there. By virtue of my orders the girl was made over to the first defendant. This matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner and was not placed before a Magistrate. Before the matter was reported to Deputy Commissioner and placed before a Magistrate I made the order restoring the girl to the first defendant had no proof of bad motive against the woman Koosum. I know she was the mother of Hurry Dassi. I had proof that the girl was kidnapped by Koosum, but we thought it was not a case to send before a Magistrate. It was a case of kidnapping. The woman was under surveillance of the Police. The woman certainly could not walk out of the house without permission. I did not put the girl formally before the Deputy Commissioner. She was in the hall with the witnesses, but not in the same room. I don't think the Deputy Commissioner saw her. I did not look for the woman Koosum. I asked Mr. Bell if all the witnesses were in attendance. I expected she would attend. I did not attach any importance to her attendance." The whole proceeding seems to me grossly irregular and illegal. The woman Koosum was undoubtedly arrested by the Police, she was in custody from 1 P. M. to 8 P. M. She was let go under the orders of the Superintendent without being put on the recognizances, or on bail. She was not placed before the Deputy Commissioner. It is doubtful if the matter was reported to his office, for had it been ever reported to him, the case would no doubt have been sent up for trial before a Magistrate, for if I am not mistaken, the Deputy Commissioner himself had not the power of discharging the accused. Neither was the girl Hurry Dassi placed before the Deputy Commissioner. The case was never put before a Magistrate. The Superintendent acted upon his sole and independent authority. He assumed powers which even the Magistrate could not exercise. The girl being over 14 years of age and *sui juris*, and desiring to remain with her mother, no criminal court would have had the power of forcibly restoring her to her husband, even if it was satisfied that she was lawfully married to Behary. Now in this case both Koosum and Hurry Dassi deny the marriage, and I myself, considering the nature of the evidence adduced on this point by Behary, am inclined to doubt the factum of the marriage. A sister of Koosum is

married to Behary's brother Mohendro. The girl, Hurry Dassi, was often in the habit of visiting her aunt and it is just possible that some sham marriage may have been gone through without the authorisation of the mother or the knowledge of the girl. In fact it is admitted that the mother did not give (Dan) the daughter in marriage. But this is a matter which is utterly beside the question which I have to try. Mr. Lineham however appears to have assumed the powers of the Civil Court in ordering restitution of conjugal rights. I again repeat that his conduct in this matter has been most irregular and illegal. That an officer of his standing and experience should commit such a serious mistake is a matter of as much surprise as regret. The conduct of Mr. Lineham is certainly in my opinion more reprehensible than that of the Inspector (the 2nd defendant). This officer has very possibly acted *bona fide*. In going to the house of Koosum and instituting the search he has no doubt exercised a wrong discretion and probably thus made himself civilly liable for damages. If Police Officers are not to be held responsible for the wrong exercise of their discretionary powers there would be no check on their domiciliary visits under colour of enquiries respecting cognizable offences. Mr. Bell's proper course in view of the relationship of the parties would have been to refer Behary to the criminal Court. Section 17 of Act IV of 1877 gives the Magistrate the power of restoring a woman detained against her will "for an unlawful purpose" to her liberty or a female child "under 14 years of age" to the lawful guardianship of her father, mother or husband. If the girl who is above 14 was detained against her will, the Magistrate would have directed her immediate restoration to liberty, or the husband might have gone and sued for restitution of conjugal rights in the Civil Court. As kidnapping, however, is a cognizable offence it is possible that Inspector Bell may have acted *bona fide* though indiscreetly. As he does not appear to be responsible for what happened after Mr. Lineham appeared on the scene I direct his discharge.

We subscribe to every word of the remarks of the Magistrate. His Worship fined the other two defendants Rs. 40 and 30 respectively. We have no doubt that the Deputy Commissioner of Police will take due notice of the conduct of Mr. Superintendent Lineham.

WHEN WILL Magisterial vagaries cease? Here is a remarkable case. Mr. Alexander, Magistrate of Mymensing, committed two Inspectors of Police on a charge of falsifying public records. Mr. Kirkwood, the Sessions Judge, convicted them. The prisoners appealed to the High Court, and the Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Field, acquitted them. Mr. Justice Field says:

"The Sessions Judge examined, at considerable length, Mr. Charles, the District Superintendent of Police, and he has recorded as evidence statements made by Mr. Charles as to *facts* of which that gentleman could *have had no personal knowledge*. He has recorded *all* Mr. Charles' *thought* upon the subject, and has set out at considerable length the mental process by which Mr. Charles was led to institute the present prosecution. Nearly the whole of this matter is irrelevant, and the danger of admitting irrelevant matter is well illustrated by the judgment of the Sessions Judge, which shows on the face of it that *his mind was distracted by much that has no bearing* on the charge, from the careful consideration of the evidence which was relevant thereto * * * It will thus appear that in order to support the conviction upon the first charge, there is not a scintilla of evidence to be found in the record, and that the *whole of the evidence which has actually been recorded for the prosecution, actually goes to negative the facts which must have been proved in order to a conviction.* * * * That any copies of the diary in its original and unaltered form were posted, and afterwards obtained back from the Post Office, there is not a particle of evidence to show; and I think that the Sessions Judge should not, in the absence of evidence, *have assumed* such an important link in the chain of proof against the accused persons. I am of opinion that the conviction of both the prisoners should be set aside."

Sir Richard Garth remarks:

"I quite agree. The conviction seems to me *quite improper*. The Sessions Judge has disbelieved without any sufficient reason, as far as I can see, a strong body of direct evidence, which was supported by all the probabilities of the case; whilst, on the other hand, he has received, and apparently acted upon the hearsay evidence of Mr. Charles, and even the opinions of that gentleman which, of course, were no legal evidence at all, and which the Judge, if he had done his duty, would not have allowed Mr. Charles to express."

But Alexander the Great of Mymensing does not care for such men as the Judges of the High Court. In a departmental order he writes: "There can be no doubt that the appellants tampered with the books of the Dewangunge Police Station; their acquittal by the High Court of the graver charges, of which they were convicted at the Sessions, does not affect the case, inasmuch as it is clear that Mr. Justice Field appears to have allowed uncorrected to state that a divisional Inspector like Mr. Annania would be responsible for the current work in one of the Police Stations in his division. The Inspector probably never gave the case a thought, as these officers are inspecting officers, and do not, as a rule, take up cases that occur at stations; that is the duty of the Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables. Mr. Justice Field's decision may, therefore, be set aside, as founded in error, and *in total ignorance* of the departmental work. There is ample evidence in the appellant's own statements to Mr. Charles to warrant their dismissal. Their appeal is rejected." But there is a greater man in Bengal than Alexander the Great of Mymensing, we mean the Lieutenant Governor, and we hope His Honor will uphold the dignity of the High Court.

ONE RESULT of the High Court decision in the Calcutta Corporation case which we notice in another column is that Honorary Magistrates, who are Municipal Commissioners, are precluded from sitting on the bench for the trial of Municipal cases. We give their names below:

Presidency Magistrates and Justices of the Peace who are also Municipal Commissioners.

J. E. Caithness.	D. I. Zemin.
E. W. Chambers.	Nawab Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor.
Shazada Furrok Shah.	
Gonesh Chunder Chundra.	Rai Kanny Laul Dey Bahadoor.
Elias S. Gubboy.	
Rajah Harendra Krishna.	Sri Nauth Ghose.
Jugadanund Mookerjee.	R. C. Sterndale.
Jogesh Chunder Dutt.	Charu Chunder Mullick.
Jodu Lall Mullik.	Joygovind Law.
Kally Nauth Mitter.	Modoosadun Dutt.
Kristodas Pal.	Narendra Nauth Sen.
F. McA lpin.	Manikjee Rustomjee.
Maharajah Narendra Krishna.	E. D. J. Ezra.
Prem Chand Bural.	F. J. Fugusson.
Dr. Rajendralala Mitra C.I. E.	

But the phalanx in the back, we mean non-Commissioner Magistrates, is strong enough. There are no less than 97 Honorary Magistrates, who are not Municipal Commissioners, and whose services are therefore at the disposal of Government for the trial of municipal cases. The difficulty will be felt in the Mofussil, where the Commissioner-Magistrates cannot now sit for the trial of municipal cases.

WE QUOTE the following from *Punch* under the impression that it will prove interesting to the *Englishman*, whose Weekist has lately laid down the principle that he would kick a Bengali first and then speak to him:

"Mr. Bushby, in sentencing a ruffian for the too free use of that popular institution the British Boot, remarked that there was an amount of savagery about the act of kicking which he always visited with the utmost penalty provided by law. Quite right, Mr. Bushby, and if the law provided a much severer penalty for this particular offence, honest men would rejoice more, and helpless women might suffer less. *Ex pede Herculem* may now be freely translated. "The Brute is known by his Boot,"—or his use of it; and if the papers continue to be as full of cases of cowardly kicking as they have been of late, public opinion will demand that the hulking Hercules of the slum shall have his hide—the only sensitive part of him—as urgently appealed to as though he had had an hour's experience of the effects of Nessus's shirt."

Have we not our Bushby in Mr. Marsden?

THE APPLE is the most important of the fruit-bearing trees of northern Europe. The fruit is employed in many ways as food, and the juice supplies the well-known fermented liquor Cider. The fruit has been cultivated and improved in Europe, but the pomologists of the United States far excel those of other countries in the rearing of apples as of peaches. In Bengal the apple does not find a suitable climate. In Tirhut a few coarse varieties are grown, and the fruits, though they attain to a large size, are so tough and devoid of juice that they find no market in Calcutta.

We have been hitherto supplied with this fruit from two countries, Kabul and America. The apples of the former country, though large in size and often soft in the pulp, are nothing like those, which used to be imported from America in Ice ships. We have received a few samples of the fruit from Australia, and the fruits, though not of large size we must say are far better than those received from America.

The specimens from Australia forwarded to us approach in size and quality the American Summer apple "Julian," the fruit of which is of medium size, form roundish conical, color yellowish green, flesh white, tender and juicy. Of Fall apples of America the Australian specimen is the nearest akin to "Hubbard's Sugar," whose fruit is medium-sized, form oblate, color greenish yellow, and pulp rich and sugary. But as the fruit before us is a true Winter apple, which ripens at the commencement of winter in that country, it may be properly compared to the American Winter apple "Hoyal's Greening." But all American apples are mealy. The Australian specimen before us is of medium size, the form roundish oblate, color greenish yellow, rarely blushed, flesh white, rich, luscious, and juicy, fine-flavoured and very agreeable. It seems to have kept well. As the American supply has ceased, we think the Australian apple will find a good market here.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords naurishment to the body when none can be borne; it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who, though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers, Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 11th June, 1881.

The future prospects of trade in general as gathered from the reports of various districts seem to be very hopeful, where rains have fallen in abundance and the different crops are promising well.

Imports.—Piece-goods have continued to found buyers but on a limited scale at previous rates in Greys chiefly.

Yarns met with better enquiry which led to some business both in import and country manufactured kinds at slightly improved rates.

Exports.—Nothing of importance has transpired in this market.

Tea—the 3rd Public Sale was held on the 9th June when 2581 chests were offered, all found buyers except 150 chests which were withdrawn for limits, the demand continued firm for all kinds and slightly advanced rates were obtained.

Oil-seeds.—In linseeds a fair amount of business was done and towards the latter end of the week prices advanced about a couple of annas per maund; they ranged during the period from 4 to 4-2.

Wheat—Also found buyers to some extent at prices which ranged from low to good 2-3-6 to 2-11.

Jute.—In this staple no change has taken place, market continues to be bare of stocks.

Rice.—About 37,000 bags of two maunds each of the following kinds sold at the rates quoted below:

Table-gross	2-4 to 2-8
Ballam	1-10 „ 1-14
Khearee	1-4 „ 1-8
Kajla	1-3 „ 1-5
Ranee	1-6 „ 1-11
Mooghee	1-12 „ 2

Prices drooping in consequence of limited transactions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Raja Poorendra Deb Roy Mohasoy, Bansbariah...	0	15	0
H. H. The Thakoor Saheb of Bhownaggur.....	13	4	0
Syed Abdul Aziz, Sassiram	6	10	0
Ootkal Dippica, Cuttuck.....	3	4	0
H. H. the Moharaja of Benares.....	13	4	0
Syed Faizuddin Hossain, Mymensingh.....	4	5	0
Baboo Hem Chunder Banerjee, Benares	5	0	0
„ Ashootosh Mitter, Bangore.....	12	2	6
„ Behan Das, Cuttuck.....	7	0	0
„ Haran Chunder Mookerjee, Peshawar.....	14	12	0
„ Kadar Nath Gooin, Tipperah.....	10	0	0
„ Upendra Nath Roy Chowdhry, Purah..... ..	5	0	0
„ Lukhan Chunder Karmocar, Syadpore	7	0	0
„ Tarinypersad Roy, Muddehpoor	13	4	0
„ Hem Chunder Sen, Ranchee.....	6	10	0
„ Burrodapersad Bose, Morar.....	6	10	0
„ Dinnonath Chuckerbutty, Roy Bareilly	6	10	0
„ Bhuanlal, Durbhangah	5	0	0
„ Mothooranath Sen, Bankipore.....	13	4	0
„ Roghoonath Shahai, Bankipore.....	13	4	0
„ Jogendra Chunder Banerji, Lahore	6	8	0
„ Joynarain Banerjee, Sija, Hooghly.....	10	0	0
„ Wooma Churn Kastugir, Tipperah.....	11	8	0
„ Kallyprosunno Chatterjee, Manbhoom.....	3	0	0
„ Bhoobone Mohun Raha, Beerbhoom.....	13	4	0
„ Khetter Chunder Chatterji, Gowhatty..... ..	13	4	0
„ Ram Chunder Mookerjee, Krishnagur..... ..	20	0	0
„ Shambhoo Chunder Nag, M. A., Pubna.....	13	4	0
„ Sivaprosunno Ghose, Contai..... ..	5	0	0
„ Huri Churn Mookerji, Dinagepore	13	4	0
„ Ramanath Mookerjee, Birbhoom	13	4	0
„ Madhub Chunder Chuckerbutty, Tumlook...	10	0	0

ERRATUM.

For Baboo Bharat Chunder *Bose*, Foolbari Rs. 4 read Rs. 13-4

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*June* 8, 1881.

GENERAL.—Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Narail, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Moulvi Mahomed Abdool Kadir, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is transferred to Jessore, and is appointed to have charge of the Narail division of that district.

Mr. E. R. Middleton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is transferred to Jessore, and posted to the sudder station of that district.

The following officers are appointed to act, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, of the Second Grade, with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their names—

Mr. R. H. Anderson, from the 27th April 1881, *vice* Mr. H. A. D. Phillips.

Mr. D. B. Allen, from the 6th May 1881, *vice* Mr. F. B. Taylor.

Mr. H. P. Peterson, from the 7th May 1881, *vice* Mr. J. Kennedy, on privilege leave.

Mr. C. R. Marriott, from the 14th May 1881, *vice* Mr. D. Norton.

Baboo Lallmohun Shome, Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoolna, Jessore, is allowed leave for two years, under Section 133. Chapter X of the Civil leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under the orders of the 13th November last.

Baboo Radhakissore Sett, Sub- Deputy Collector, Presidency Division, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Baboo Lallmohun Shome, but will continue to be employed on his present duty in connection with the license-tax operations in the district of Nuddea.

Baboo Kalicoomar Roy Chowdry is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Babu Radhakissore Sett, but will continue to be employed on his present duty in connection with the license-tax operations in the district of Jessore.

Baboo Poornachunder Bysack, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Baboo Kalicoomar Roy Chowdry, on deputation.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT RUSSAPAGLAH NURSERY.

The Maharajas, Rajas, Zemindars, and the public are respectfully invited to secure from this Nursery any number of the best various fruit grafts available in the country. To prevent disappointment, early applications are solicited.

Several kinds of the best roses, orchids, cobenses, crotors, caledíums, and other ornamental plants are also available, but, in a limited number, this year.

Price-list sent on application with half-anna postage, unpaid letters not accepted.

Russapaglah, Via Tallygunge. } NOOROODDEEN KHAN, Proprietor G. R. Nursery.

Notice.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

The following valuable law books originally published by the undersigned being now out of print, many persons have requested him to reprint them. But the publisher is not at present in a position to do so. Should any gentleman wish to reprint any of these books, he is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

1.—Sutherland's Duttaka Mimansa and Duttaka Chundrika the greatest authorities in Hindu Law of Adoption in all the Schools by K. K. Ghose, Senior Government Pleader, High Court.

2.—Colebrookes translation of Daya Bhaga the paramount authorities in Hindu Law of Bengal School by G. Turkalankar.

3.—Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu and Mahomemedan Law with Table of Succession according to Bengal and Benares Schools by G. Turkalankar.

4.—Code of Civil Procedure Act X., Relief Act I., Registration Act III. and Limitation Act XV. of 1877 with Notes by A. Biswas, M.A., B.L.

Bhowanipore, June, 1881. } SREENATH BANERJEE, Publisher.

Notice.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL SHORTLY BE OUT.

THE SIH-NASR-I-ZAHURI,

BY MULLA NURUDDIN ZAHURI TARSHIZI.

TRANSLATED LITERALLY INTO ENGLISH

BY ABDUS SALAM,

Author of the Translation of 'Urfi, and a Prize Essay on "Mahammadan Marriage Expenses" &c.

Price to Subscribers Re. 1.

Do. to non-subscribers will be higher.

Intending subscribers are requested to forward their names and subscriptions to the translator, at 27 Gadai Khansama's Lane, South Colinga, Calcutta. The book to be had also of Thacker, Spink & Co.

WANTED.

A Head Clerk on Rs. 100 a month for the Office of the Registrar of Calcutta, 1, Larkin's Lane, Calcutta, Written applications, with testimonials (if any) should be sent to the undersigned up to 20th Instant. A graduate of the Calcutta University with some official experience will be preferred.

F. F. HANDLEY, C. S.,
Offg. Inspector General of Registration.

Notice.

Mr. Louis Bibra, for several years Assistant Engineer to the Calcutta Municipality, now a member of the firm of Anderson Wallace & Co., having leisure of a morning, is prepared to advise on questions, relating to landed property and its sanitary improvement, also to survey and report on buildings. Address 60 Dhurmtollah Street.

WANTED a 3rd Teacher for the Cooch Behar Jenkins' School. Salary Rs. 50 per month. None need apply who has not passed the B. A. Examination. Applications to reach this office before the 18th June 1881.

UMA CHARAN DAS,
Supdt. of Education, Cooch Behar.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

EAU DE LOTUS.

A sure and radical cure for Ringworm and all other skin deseases.—Applications will not irritate the parts nor stain the linen. Price As. 8 per phial.

Sold by the Agent.
O. DE. CARRY,
62, *Free School Street, Calcutta.*

NEW NOVEL শৈলেশনাথ PRICE 12 AS.

BY DOORGA NARAIN GHOSE, B.A.

To be had at Canning Library, Sanscrit Press Depository, 114 Upper Chitpur Road of the author, &c. &c.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

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Importers of all kinds of Machinery and Agricultural Implements.

HAVE ALWAYS IN STOCK

Watering Cart.

		Rs.
Patent Watering Cart,	mounted on Iron Wheels, to carry 95 gallons	300
Ditto ditto,	with Pump and Rubber Suction Hose attached	400

Garden Engines.

12,	16,	24 gallons.
Rs. 65,	85,	110 each.

Aquajects in Pail, each 35
Ditto, with Lever Handle, each 45

Improved Water Barrows.

20,	30,	38 gallons.
Rs. 58,	73,	105 each.

Garden Syringes, Rs. 7-8, 9-8, 12-8, 16-8, 21 each.
Hydronettes, Rs. 10-8, 13-0, 17 each.
Fountain Jets, Rs. 1-8, 2-4, 3-8, 4-8, 7-8, 10-8 each.
Sockete for above, Rs. 1-8, 2 each.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
Calcutta.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870, *Act V (B.C.) of* 1870, *and the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act,* 1880, *Act IV (B.C.) of* 1880, *amended by Act I (B.C.) of* 1881.

Issue of Rs. Ten lakhs 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of thirty years.

Tenders are invited for Ten lakhs of Rupees in 4½ per cent. debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1880 and Act I (B.C) of 1881, to provide for the cost of works sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. which loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners, upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application, and the balance on the 13th July 1881, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent, will be returned if an allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in, or towards payment of, the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the 29th day of June 1881 accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman, and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected, only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on applicati o to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

G.H. SIMMONS,
Secretrry.

Date 2nd June 1881

PORT COMMISSIONERS OFFICE

FORM OF TENDER.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST 4½ PER CENT.

LOAN OF 1881.

To

The Secretary, PORT COMMISSIONERS.

I beg to apply for _____

debentures of Rs. _____

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each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated June 2nd 1881, *and I send herewith Bank of Bengal receipt for Rs.* _____

_____

being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me, and to make the full payment in respect thereof the Bank of Bengal on or before the 13th of July 1881. *The amount I undertake to pay for these debentures is Rs.* _____

per cent. or Rs. _____ *for each debenture.*

Yours, &c.,

Name _____

Address _____

Dated _____ 1881.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

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MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co., beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

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Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; thoroughly invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the exhausted Nerve-Electric Force, and Rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

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Being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action; but are PERMANENT; and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive, and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions. A Marvellous vitalising Restorative for Brain Toilers, Clergymen Business Men, and all engaged in the Competitive Struggle.

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TO SELL ON AN EARLY DAY,

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To the highest bidders, without limit or reserve, in satisfaction of a mortgage,

A MAGNIFICENT AND SUPERB COLLECTION OF NATIVE JEWELS.

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Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Whereof Paid-up £450,000
Reserves and Balance of the undivided profit (1879) £1,142,470

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Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1879

Life Assurance Branch £2,989,885 11 4
Annuity Branch 311,961 13 4

NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire Department.

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Packing and postage ans 8.

Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had,

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